REGISTERED No. 61—1871.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,410.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1872. Subscription in Advance { For a Year .....Rs. 42 / For Six Months.. ...Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

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Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander A. Gray, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 16th November 1872, at 4 P.M.

	Nov. 1872.		Nov.
Leave BOMBAY	16	Leave Tuticorin	24
„ Rutnagherry	17	„ Colombo	25
„ Vingorla	17	„ Galle	26
„ Carwar	18	„ Negapatam	29
„ Mangalore	19	„ Madras	Dec. 1
„ Cannanore	20	„ Coconada	3
„ Tellicherry	20	„ Vizagapatam	4
„ Calicut	21	„ Bimlipatam	5
„ Beypore	21	„ Coompaloore	5
„ Cochin	22	„ False Point	6
„ Alleppy	23	Arrive CALCUTTA	13

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 8th November, 1872, at noon.

	Nov. 1872.		Nov. 1872
Leave BOMBAY	8	Leave BUSHIRE	27
Arrive Kurrachee	11	Arrive Fao	27
„ Gwadur	13	„ Bushire	28
„ Muscat	15		Dec
„ Bunder Abbas	17	„ Linga	4
„ Linga	19	„ Bunder Abbas	6
„ Bahrein	21	„ Muscat	8
„ Bushire	21	„ Gwadur	10
„ Fao	23	„ Kurrachee	13
„ BUSREH	24	„ BOMBAY	16

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, commencing from the 27th September 1872.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander R. Hoffmeyer, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 15th November 1872, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BROACH AND GOGO FERRY.

STEAM FERRY (under Contract with Government).—A STEAM FERRY BOAT plies between BROACH and GOGO.

FARES FROM BROACH TO GOGO.

First Class	...	...	...	...	Rs. 5 0
Second Class	...	...	...	...	„ 3 8
Third Class	...	...	...	...	„ 1 8
Horses	...	...	...	...	„ 4 0
Carriages	...	...	...	...	„ 4 0

Until further Notice, the Steam Ferry Boat will leave Gogo every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, and Broach every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY.

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the Undermentioned Agents :—

PURDOONJEE JEEVUNJEE at Broach.
DINKER NARRAYEN at Gogo.
Or to the Undersigned at Bombay.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay, 9th October 1872.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.
(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
To Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Alexandria	39	25	9–10
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34 } Including Wines.	14
Leghorn	50	34 }	14
Genoa	50	34 }	14
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35 } Without Food.	14–10

Children under 8 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

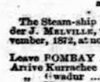
Next Steamers from Bombay :—

INDIA, on SUNDAY, 1st December 1872.
ARABIA, on THURSDAY, 2nd January 1873.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay, 6th November 1871.



OVERLAND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS

Should provide themselves with the following useful requisites from the

ESTABLISHMENT OF

ASQUITH AND COMPANY.

Deck Suits	Rs.	17 0
Flannel Suits	„	27 0
Warm Suits	„	35 0
Overcoats and Inverness Capes	„	35 0 to 45 0
Sleeping Suits	„	15 0 to 17 0
Dressing Gowns	„	10 0 to 23 8
Pyjamas	half doz.	16 8 to 18 8
Oxford Shirts	half doz.	36 0
White do.	„	22 8 to 28 0
Printed Cambric	„	22 8 to 28 0
Best Flannel	„	49 0
Silk and Wool Shrunk	„	54 0
Under Vests, Warm	„	19 0 to 30 4
Merino Pants	„	30 0
Cotton Socks, Warm	per doz.	9 8 to 16 8
Best Merino	„	15 8 to 19 0
Bathing Drawers	per pair	2 0
Knit-d Cardigan Jackets	each	2 0
Warm Gloves	per pair	2 4
„ Mitts	„	1 8
„ Muffles	„	2 0
Scarves and Ties	each	1 12 to 3 0
Cambric Handkerchiefs	per doz.	5 0 to 18 0
Travelling Caps and Hats, &c.	„	3 8 to 7 0
Railway Portmanteaus		23 0 to 28 0
England Trunks		52 0 to 68 0
Linen Bags		4 12 to 5 12
Cash and Courier Bags		7 12 to 9 0
Overland Chests (Best Birch)		9 8 to 13 8
Travelling Pillows		1 12 to 2 0
Sheets—Best Twilled (washed)	per pair	2 8 to 13 8
Pillow Cases	„	1 8
Rugs, Best Witney	each	12 8 to 17 8
Scarlet Blankets	„	11 0
Rug Straps	„	2 0

ASQUITH & COMPANY,
22, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

LETTS' DIARIES, 1873.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition returns insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 11th November, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. "SURAT" (2,578 tons, and 500 H.P.), Captain E. I. Baker, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M. in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 2 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 19th November, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. TRAVANCORE, (1,900 tons and 400 H.P.,) Captain C. H. Eastlay, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before noon, on Saturday, the 16th November.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ADEN AND ZANZIBAR FROM THE PERSIAN GULF AND BOMBAY.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, under contract with Government, will despatch the Steamship PUNJAUB, 1,030 tons, 200 Horse Power, Commander R. L. Tuanes, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo from Bombay to Zanzibar via Muscat and Aden on SATURDAY, the 16th November, at 4 P.M.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO MALABAR COAST.

THE well-known S.S. TAPTEE, C. P. DeCosta, Commander, will leave on THURSDAY, the 7th November at 5 P.M., from the Apollo Bunder, for undermentioned Ports :—

HURNEE, VINGORLA, UNJUNWELL, GOA, PANJIM and RUTNAGHERRY, CHUPRA, JEYTAPORE, CARWAR. MALWAN,

For Freight or Passage apply to the Undersigned, No. 14, Meadow Street.

DADABHOY JAMSETJEE, Agent.

TO OVERLAND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS.

GENTLEMEN PROCEEDING UP-COUNTRY WILL MEET THEIR REQUIREMENTS AT HOME AND WITH ALL DESPATCH.

BADHAM & COMPANY.

23, RAMPART ROW.

SALES BY AUCTION.

HEERALAL AND COMPANY

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PIECE of PRODUCTIVE VACANT GROUND NEAR TEETWADA STATION.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 7th day of Nov. 1872, at 3 P.M., Messrs. HEERALAL and Co. will sell the undermentioned Vacant piece of ground at their Auction Room, No. 38, Meadow Street, Fort :—

All that piece or parcel of productive vacant land or ground situate near Teetwada Station containing fields of rice and other grains, mawood trees and a large Hill on the one side of it, and there is a river named Oollassa on its other side. In measurement it is about 125 acres.

HEERALAL & Co.

Bombay, 7th November 1872.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 9th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a large quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece-goods, &c.

On account and risk of Ramatoola Talub—

8 Cases Gold Lahed Eau de Cologne.
4 ditto ditto ditto in wicker bottles.

AT 1 P.M.

By order of Messrs. L. P. De Souza & Co., Coach-builders, Gowalia Tank Road, on account and at the risk of Purmanandass Jugjeevundass.

One four-horse Brake with hood, blue-painted silk-lined, to match, only one lamp and centre-pole. The other furnit.re being the same as it is in the possession of the said Purmanandass Jugjeevundass.

The property of John Firth, Esq., unless previously sold by private contract :—

A silver Grey Arab, height 14-1, aged 9 years, high-bred and up to 15 stone, very showy and handsome; goes also in single harness.

N.B.—A rare opportunity; this Horse must be sold, the owner having left Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

On SATURDAY, the 9th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Gunputrao Venajee Dewadkur, the mortgagor, the following landed property :

All that piece or parcel of ground, together with the chawl or range of buildings standing thereon, assessed under No. 42, situate at Hornby Row within the Fort, on the southern side thereof, within the sub-district of Fort and Colaba, in the Island of Bombay, which said piece or parcel of ground is numbered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 519, and containing by admeasurement 163 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows; that is to say, on or towards the east by the property of Thacker Padow Rachowjee, on or towards the west by the property of Gooculdass Lilladhur, on or towards the north by the Hornby Row, and on or toward the south by the passage dividing the premises from the house of Sookerwa, widow of the late Hunsraj Hurridass, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Gunputrao Venajee Dewadkur, and are at present in the occupation of the said Gunputrao Venajee.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE AND HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, a first-class Mahogany Grand Square Piano by Schiedmayer and Soehne, an English-built four-seated Open Carriage with glass shutters by Holman & Co. of Longacre, plants, &c., at Malabar Hill.

On TUESDAY, the 12th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, Piano, Carriage, &c. of the property of L. Crawford, Esq., the same comprises, rich cut glassware, handsome dinner, breakfast and dessert services, best plated ware, such as a set of dish covers containing 3 hotwater curry dishes, cruet, and pickle stands, ice pitcher, waiter, butterpot, a mahogany case containing a set of best electro-plated King's pattern spoons and forks, tea and coffee canister and tea-kettle, cutlery, by Mappin Webb, handsomely open-carved seasoned blackwood furniture, such as a set of dining tables in 3 pieces, sideboard, dining-room chairs, handsomely open carved circular, pier and work tables, easy and drawing-room chairs, whatnots, chiffoniers, a first-class grand square piano, by celebrated makers Schiedmayer and Soehne, nearly new, handsome bronze single and four-light hanging argand lamps, rich drawing-room carpets, hats and, English iron four-post bedstead, cam-cots, dressing and washing tables, clothes and gown pre-s, wardrobes, toilet and cheval glasses, teapoys, dispense articles, cooking utensils, &c., &c.

AT 2 P.M.

A handsome English-built Open Carriage with glass shutter, by Holman & Co. of Long Acre.

Pots of English plated mounted single and double harness, &c.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of very Valuable and Richly-carved Blackwood Couched Furniture, best Plated, Rich Crockery and Glassware, a first class Semi-Grand Piano by Broadwood and Sons, made to order, nearly new, a handsome English-built Four-seated Open Carriage by H. Lowell, a do. Circular Glass-fronted Miniature Brough an by John Wood & Co., a Grey Broughham Horse, a splendid Collection of fresh and other Orchids, Caladiums, Gloxinias, Dracenas, and many other rare Plants in English Flower Pots and Tubs, &c., at the Marine Lines, Esplanade.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, at 12 o'clock, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Piano, Carriage, Horse, &c., the property of G. R. Wilson, Esq., proceeding to Europe.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

Catalogues will be published, and the property be on view, 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and costly English Mahogany, Walnutwood, Ebony, Papermache, Gilt and richly open carved Blackwood Household Furniture, a pair of suberb Oil Painting (Lady valuable) of Their Highness the Prince and Princess of Wales, a magnificent Grand Self-playing Organ, splendid Crystalent glass, 6, 8, and 54 light Chandeliers by Nash, Tucker's handsome plated 8 and 12 light Argand Lamps, handsome Crystal-cut glass wall Girandoles, a full-toned Mahogany Grand Square Piano by Collard and Collard, Elkington's best king and lilly pattern Silverware, and plated 6, 8, and 10 light Candelebra, handsome large Pier Glasses with console tables, rich brussels and Velvet Pile Carpets, handsome China gilt Jars, Flower Pots and Garden Seats, first-rate iron large Safes by Chubbs, Garden Fountains, Elkington's best plated richly engraved Glass and Crockery ware, Carriages, Horses, &c., at Byculla, next to the Synagogue of the Jews.

On MONDAY the 18th, and TUESDAY the 19th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the premises, lately occupied by Messrs. Ramtoola Sullimon & Co., Byculla, next to the Synagogue of the Jews, the whole of the valuable and costly household furniture, &c.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

Catalogue will be published, and the property will be on view six days before the day of sale.

SALE ON COMMISSION.

A very neat unique one-horse Miniature Brougham made expressly for India, nearly new. Rs. 950. Apply to

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 7th November 1872.

NOTICE TO RAILWAY CONTRACTORS, TIMBER MERCHANTS, BUILDERS, and ENGINEERS.—To be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, on MONDAY, the 11th day of November, at 2 P.M., the greater portion of the TEAK TIMBER STAGING, with the iron work complete, as it stands on the Back Bay Foreshore.

The Staging will be put up in small Lots to suit the convenience of purchasers.

For particulars and Conditions of Sale apply to the Undersigned.

KAHANDAS MUNCHARAM,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 30th October 1872.

SALES BY AUCTION.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY,
APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF AN INVOICE OF SEVEN CASES OF PRICE & Co.'s CELEBRATED PERFUMERY OF SUPERIOR QUALITY, JUST IMPORTED Ex "TIVERTON," FROM LONDON.

On SATURDAY, the 9th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. are instructed to sell off by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 12, Apollo Street, Fort, seven cases of superior Perfumery, by the well known makers, Price & Co., the same consists of Golden Oil, Rowland Balsamic, Oil of Columbia, Maccassar Oil, Marrow and Hair Oil, Delcroix Moseline, Glycerine, Smelling Salts, Milk of Roses, Bloom of Roses, Hair Dye, Circassian Hair-wash, Roses and Rosemary, Tooth Powder and Dentifrice, Magic Goblets, Glass Candlesticks with Bouquet, Eau-de-luce, Almond Meal, Gilt Metal Fountain Lockets, Jassamine Hair Oil, Violet Powder, Lungdale's Hair Restorer, Delcroix Lime-juice and Glycerine Honey, Glycerine Brown, Pillar, and Fancy Soaps, Peruvian Balms, Spirit Lavender and Milleflour, Sprinklers, Vegetable Extracts, Marking Ink, Diamond Cement, Salts of Leclion, Philicome Pomade, Veritas, Galentine, Moss Rose Bouquet, Kiss-me-quick, Rose Geranium, Jockey Club, Rondeletia, Patchouli, Frangipani, Essence of Sandal-wood, Eau-de-Cologne, Jamaica Ginger, Toilet Vinegar, Essence of Lemon, Venilla, Sage Parsley, and Almond Turkey Rhubarb, &c., &c.

Also two cases of V. des Cressonniers and Fils' best celebrated Fragrant Soap of various kinds, very seldom come to Bombay.

An invoice of China Statuary and Table Ornaments of latest design ; two cases of Venetian Fancy Glassware, &c., &c.

On account and at the risk of the first purchaser, Moggon Oogurchund :—

15,000 Burmah Cheroots in boxes of 500 each, (Roberts).
10,000 Office Do. do. do.

On account of the concerned :—

14 Crates of Earthenware lately received per "Tiverton," comprising White Bomb of sizes, Chamber Utensils with covers, Hand Bomb, &c.

One case containing fragrant Lavender Water.

Four cases gold and silver Bonbons Cossques.

By order of Hadjee Absatar Hadjee Talub, and on account and at the risk of the first purchasers, Thacker Bhimji Keorji, Davechund Nemidass, and Thacker Peesoo Gonund—

6 Bags of Nutmegs with shells.
Ex s.s Persia :—
50 Boxes of Fresh Maccaroni, 25 lbs. each.

AN AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, A SQUARE PIANOFORTE BY COLLARD AND COLLARD, GLASS, CROCKERY, &c., AT No. 4, NESBIT LANE, MAZAGON.

On MONDAY the 18th instant, at 1 o'clock P. M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, No. 4, Nesbit Lane, Mazagon, the modern Household Furniture, Square Piano by Collard and Collard, &c., the property of Mr. D. M. Laloeya, (proceeding to England), the same comprises Glassware, Circular Tables, Chests of Drawers, Teapoys, Pier Tables, Couches, Chairs, a Single-barrelled Rifle, a Cabinet, Pictures, Iron Bedstead, a six-light Argand Lamp, Dining and Camp Tables, Bronze Timepieces, &c., &c.

No Catalogues, and the property will be on view from FRIDAY, the 15th instant.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 7th November 1872.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY IN DONTAR 1st ROW, COMMONLY CALLED GORAY MOHOLLA.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 7th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will, by virtue of the power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage, bearing date the 29th September 1870, and executed by Memon Sallay Mahomed Ally, and Joonus Ahmed, to Kooja Ludhabhoy Ebram, sell by Public Auction, on the premises by order of the said Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the said Mortgagor—

All that piece of Eazundaree Ground belonging to the Church of Nossa Senhora da Esperance, together with the dwelling-house, standing thereon, situate on the West side of Don Tar, 1st Row, commonly called Goray Moholla, assessed under No. 25, admeasuring 10 feet in breadth, and 70 feet in length, be the same a little more or less, and bounded on the East by the Don Tar 1st Row, on the West by the Sweeper's Passage, on the North by the house of Ahmed Sikligur, and on the South by the house of Jumal Khan Butler.

TO BE SOLD by Public Auction by Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., under instructions from the Mortgagee and on account of Jugjeewan Rcmjee, the Mortgagor, the following properties, viz. :—

On MONDAY, the 2nd December 1872, at the premises—All that piece or parcel of Land or Ground situate as at New Town, on the east side of Tank Street or Soortee Molla, in the sub-district of Mazagon, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 491 square yards or 3-9th of a square yard or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue for quit and ground rent under Nos. 1569, 1603, and 1605, bounded on or toward the east by the Public Street called Soortee Molla or Chowkey Road, on or towards the west by the Public Road called Soortee Molla or Tank Road, on or towards the north by the Rope Walk of Thacker Soondarlass Moorarjee, and on or towards the south by the house of Thacker Rowjee Ruttoo, and also all that messuage, tenement, or Rope Walk and premises built with chunam and stone walls and covered with tiles standing thereon, and now assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 13, 14, and 15, and which premises were formerly in the occupation of Marwadee Tarachund Ramchunder, and now of Keswjee Maldowjee.

On WEDNESDAY, the 4th December 1872, at the premises—All that piece or parcel of Land or Ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house thereon, situated on the north side of Ballajee Shan shet Street, in the sub-district of Bhoolesh war, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 80 feet in length and 25 feet in breadth, little more or less, and bounded on the east by the house of Mowlood Mahomed, on the west by the house of Ramchunder Kerrojee Zaray, on the north by a passage for the use of the inhabitants of the said house, and on the south by the said Ballajee Shanshet Street, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 11, and which premises were formerly in the occupation of Pandoorung Hurrychund and now of the said Jugjeewan Rmjee.

Further particulars may be known in the meantime on application to Messrs. HEARN, CLEVELAND and PEILE, Solicitors, Graham's Buildings, Parsee Bazar Street, or to

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 7th November 1872.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PORTMANTEAU LOST.—LOST from the lawful custody of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company since THURSDAY, 31st ultimo, one PORTMANTEAU, marked on top "Coghlan" and on sides "W.M.C." The Portmanteau was last given on the deck of the s.s. Mirzapore, left to be sent to the Custom House by the Company. Any one restoring or giving information of the same will be REWARDED on communicating with the Undersigned.

WILLIAM MANT COGHLAN,
7th November 1872. Tanna.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ecclesiastical Side.

In the matter of LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION (with the WILL annexed of MIGUEL BAPTISTA VIEGAS, deceased.

SEBASTIAO CHRISTOVAO VIEGAS ..... Applicant.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an APPLICATION for LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION, with the WILL annexed, of MIGUEL BAPTISTA VIEGAS, deceased, has been made to the Ecclesiastical Registrar of the High Court by the Applicant hereinnamed, the Executor named in the Will of the said deceased, having renounced Probate, and all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 6th day of November 1872.

KIMINGTON, HORE & LANGLEY,
Applicant's Proctors.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the CHAMBER of COMMERCE will be HELD TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 8th instant, at 12 noon, at the Offices of the Chamber, for the transaction of the following business :—

1. To vote an Address to His Excellency Lord Northbrook, Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

2. To receive the Report of the Special Committee appointed to consider and report on the Port Trust Bill.

The attendance of Members is particularly requested.

By Order of the Committee,
JAMES TAYLOR, Secretary.

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 7th November 1872.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned BANKS will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, 14th, 15th and 16th instant, being the GENERAL HOLIDAYS in HONOUR of H.R.H. the PRINCE OF WALES'S VISIT, notified in the "Government Gazette" of 31st ultimo :—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
J. F. MOLE, Agent.

For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China,
ROBERT CAMPBELL, Agent.

For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
J. R. HENSON, Sub Agent.

For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
H. VINAY, Manager.

For the National Bank of India (Limited),
Wm. A. BALFOUR, Acting Manager.

For the Agra Bank (Limited),
Fred. T. ATKINS, Offg. Manager.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
R. STEVENSON, Agent.

Bombay, 6th November 1872.

ESTABLISHED UNDER THE AUSPICES OF GOVERNMENT, A.D. 1803.

HAMILTON AND COMPANY,
LONDON, CALCUTTA, AND SIMLA,
JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS
In Ordinary
TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA,
DIAMOND AND PEARL MERCHANTS,

BEG respectfully to inform the RESIDENTS and VISITORS in Bombay that they have taken the house at the corner of Elphinstone Circle, opposite the Cathedral, where they intend to display in a few days a portion of their splendid and valuable STOCK of JEWELLERY, WATCHES, and SILVER ARTICLES.

Messrs. HAMILTON and COMPANY'S experience of the varied requirements of the Indian Public, both European and Native, and the ample resources which a long-established business has placed at their disposal, have also been carefully studied and practically applied in the selection of their present Stock, which in variety, elegance, and design will be found fully up to the esthetic standard of the day, comprising as it does all novelties recently produced by the most eminent London, Paris, and Vienna Manufacturers.

Competition has of late so much increased in all branches of the Trade, that Hamilton & Co. being desirous of not falling out of that foremost position which they have now held for nearly a century, of moving with the times, have so regulated their cash prices, that they assert with confidence that no house in India does business upon a smaller margin of profit than theirs. At the same time it cannot be too emphatically pointed out that cheapness of price does not always mean good buying ; and it is a fact that much inferior Jewellery of French and German manufacture, imported into India, is indebted for its appearance to the electro-gilding process. It is needless to remark, that such a quality has never been introduced into Messrs. Hamilton and Co.'s stock. Our new Illustrated Catalogue will be sent to any address on application by letter, and when the selection of goods is left entirely to Hamilton & Co., their constituents may rely upon a choice being made from the newest and most tasteful portion of their stock.

HAMILTON & Co.,
Jewellers in Ordinary.

FOR SALE, a handsome double-seated ENGLISH-BUILT MINIATURE BROUGHAM, with Circular Glass-front, and in good order. Suitable for SINGLE HORSE or PAIR. Apply at the Omnibus Company's, Khotwady.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—All PERSONS indebted to or having CLAIMS against the ESTATE of the late FRANCIS THELWALL, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, are requested to forward particulars to the Undersigned not later than the Mail leaving Bombay on December 16th.

WALTER H. THELWALL,
191, Abingdon Road, Kensington.

NOTICES.

!!! NOTICE !!!

KEELL'S
EMPORIUM
OF
FASHION
HAS BEEN OPENED
AT
15, MEADOW STREET,
OPPOSITE
HUMMUM STREET,
WITH A
SPLENDID STOCK
OF
NEW GOODS,
CONSISTING OF
COSTUMES,
POLONAISES,
JACKETS,
MUSLINS,
CAMBRICS,
BALL DRESSES,
LACE SETS,
SUN SHADES,
PARASOLS,
DRAPERY,
HOSIERY,
CARPETS,
&c., &c., &c.
AND AN
IMMENSE VARIETY
OF
NOVELTIES
SUITABLE FOR THE
PRESENT SEASON
AND
COMING
FESTIVITIES.

THE POWER of ATTORNEY granted to GUNPUTRAM JUMNADASS and VADILALL MUNSOORAM is CANCELLED.

W. STRIP & Co.

Ahmedabad, 31st October 1872.

TENDERS for BUILDING the POST OFFICE STABLES will be received by the undersigned up to the 11th instant.

Further information may be obtained, and the Drawings and Specification may be inspected at the Office of the Undersigned.

The Lowest or any tender does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

J. H. E. HART, C.E.,
Architectural Executive Engineer and Surveyor.

Bombay, 5th November 1872.

NOTICE.—There will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the GRAND ARSENAL, on FRIDAY next, the 8th instant, at 11 A.M., on account of Government, a large quantity of UNSERVICEABLE STORES, consisting of HARNESS, BRASS, COPPER, IRON, &c.

Terms—Cash, per cent. deposit, which will be forfeited if the Lots are not removed within two days.

A. A. BAYLY, Lieut.-Colonel,
Acting Deputy Inspector General of Ordnance and Magazines.

EXHIBITION AND CATTLE FAIR AT WUDWAN IN KATTYWAR.—On December 2nd, and two following days, there will be an EXHIBITION of LIVE STOCK, FRUIT, and VEGETABLES at WUDWAN.

A CATTLE FAIR will be HELD at the same time, when a large number of ANIMALS of all kinds will be COLLECTED together FOR SALE. The opportunity will be a good one for purchasers.

Any information, either in connection with the Exhibition or Cattle Fair, will be gladly given by the Honorary Secretary, KESHOWJEE BHASKERJEE, Esq., Extra Assistant Political Agent, Northern District, Kattywar.

H. L. NUTT, Captain,
Acting 2nd Political Assistant in charge, N. D., Kattywar, and Secretary of the Committee.

Wudwan, 29th October 1872.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the PARTNERSHIP hitherto carried on by us, the Undersigned, under the NAME of KESSOWJEE PITAMBER and COMPANY has been by mutual consent DISSOLVED from the 30th of Asvin Samvat 1928 (the 1st November 1872), and that we KESSOWJEE TOOLSIDAS and MORARJEE TOOLSIDAS, two of the Undersigned, has from THIS DAY commenced to carry on business in partnership under the name of KESSOWJEE TOOLSIDAS and COMPANY.—Dated this 2nd day of November 1872.

કેશવજી તુળશીદાસ.
i. e. KESSOWJEE TOOLSIDAS.
મોરારજી તુળશીદાસ.
i. e. MORARJEE TOOLSIDASS.
શા૦ પીતાંબર નારાયણ.
i. e. PITAMBER NARON.

NOTICE.—AUGUSTUS FORTUNATUS BELLASIS, Esquire, Deceased.—Pursuant to Act XXVIII. of 1866, of the Legislative Council of India, entitled, "The Trustees and Mortgagees Powers' Act 1866," NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons being Creditors of or otherwise having any claim or demand against the Estate of AUGUSTUS FORTUNATUS BELLASIS, late of Grove End Road, Saint John's Wood, in the County of Middlesex, and of the Bombay Civil Service, Bombay, in the East Indies, Esquire, deceased, who died on or about the 23rd day of March 1872, and Letters of Administration of whose personal Estate and Effects (with the exemplification of the probate of the Last Will and Testament annexed) were on the 4th day of October 1872 granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to James Alexander Forbes and James Percy Leith, both of Bombay, Esquires, two of the members of the firm of Messrs. Forbes & Co. of Bombay, are required on or before TUESDAY, the 20th day of November 1872, to send to the said Administrator, at their Office, in Bombay Green, the particulars of their claims upon or against the said Estate, and that at the expiration of such time

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

INQUIRIES for Mofussil Press and Oriental Spinning shares. Land shares steady. Government Paper declining.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value ₹ sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
1,50,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	85
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,410
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	730
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Ees. Issue	232½
15,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,210
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China	290
40,000	281½	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	175 nl.
37,000	250	125	3 p.ct.	National Bank of India	105
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	475

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	21810	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consoli. dated Stock	234
.....	£20	109 1/2	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	43 10/2	do.	Ditto	
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£18	1995/1	do.	Do. New Shares	225

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	1,000	all	Rs. 77	Colaba Land Co.	1,425
8,000	150	all		Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	124
750	2,000	2,000	31p.s.	Mazagon Land	880
6,000	1,000	all	15p.s.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	435 x. d.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,500	150p.s.	Albert Mills Co	1,675
600	1,250	all	50p.s.	Alexandra Spinning	1,175
500	2,500	all	100*	Alliance Spinning	2,550
100	5,000	all	...	Bombay	2,800
900	1,000	all	20*	Bombay United	980
600	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	230
2,500	2,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,270
750	2,000	all	200p.s.	Great Eastern	1,925
2,500	1,000	all	140p.s.	Manockji Petit's	1,055
800	1,000	all	40 p.s.	Morarjee Spinning	1,000
800	2,500	all	100p.s.	Oriental	2,700
600	2,500	2,400	216p.s.	Royal	2,050
500	1,000	800	/...	Soonderdas Spinning ...	925

* Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	225 p.c.	Akbar Cotton Press Co	2,220
200	2,000	1,100	75do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	1,085
100	5 0	all	10 p.ct.	Albert king Co	550
250	3,00	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co	290
150	12,000	11,000	200do.	Apollo Press Co	7,500
200	2,000	all	200 ps.	Bombay Press Co	1,999
200	500	all	50 p.s.	Do New	475
150	2,000	all	Nil	Tinnevelly Press Co	875
225	2,000	1,000	250 ps.	Victoria Press, Madras	1,150
150	850	all	8 p.ct.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	1,000

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	105p.s.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,185xd.
50,000	50	all	4½p.ct.	Bombay Gas Company	55
500	500	300	15 ps.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld	155xd.
1,000	50	all	1½ ps.	Mechanics B'ld'gs Co	32
2,000	500	all	40 ps.	Treacher & Co	395
3,000	250	all	6 ps.	Viegas Patent Slip Co	60

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of L'dation.		
.....	500	95	Jan. '69	Bank of Bombay	11
.....	95	19½	...	Do. China	1
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank	1
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank	2

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 10 9/16d.
London Bank	6 months' sight	1s. 11 9/16d. to 19/32d.
Do. do.	3 Do. do.	1s. 11¾d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11¾d.
Do. do.	3 Do. do.	1s. 11¾d. to 1s. 11 7/16d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 13/16d.
Do. do.	3 Do. do.	1s. 11 7/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	100¼
Do.	30 days' sight	100
Do.	60 Do. do.	99¾
Madras	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight	99¾
China	60 Do. do.	225

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-8 to 10-9
Bank of England Notes	10-12
Caro'as	290
Mexican Dollars	222
Five-Franco Pieces	22½
Bar Silver	107
Gold Leaf	16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	15-13-6 to 16-4
Australian Gold ... 100 touch	16-13-6 to 16-4
Government Securities	5 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	116½ to 116¾
Four & half per cent	103½ to 103¾
Four per cent	101½ to 101¾
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	107
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67	103¾
5 years' Debenture Loans	105½
10 years' do. do.	105
5 years do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	112
Do. Do. Market Rate	112
New French Loan 5 per cent. (2 f. 50 c.) of 1871	80
New French Loan (fully paid-up)	89
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond.	120

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

The market has been unaltered, and prices show no change. The dealers show more disposition to purchase at our quotations, and first holders having in some cases agreed to their offers, large sales in 7lb Grey Shirtings have been effected. The following are our closing quotations :—

Gray Shirtings	40 inch	39 yds.	6 lbs.	Rs. 4	2	6 to Rs.	4	3	0
,,	,,	40	,,	39	,,	7	,,	,,	4	11	6 to ,,	4	12	0
,,	,,	40	,,	39	,,	8½	,,	,,	5	8	6 to ,,	5	9	0
,,	,,	44	,,	39	,,	7	,,	,,	5	0	0			
,,	,,	45	,,	39	,,	8	,,	,,	5	8	0 to ,,	5	10	0
,, Printers		26	,,	30	,,		,,	,,	2	6	0 to ,,	2	6	6
,, Madapolams		32	,,	24	,,	3	,,	,,	2	2	6 to ,,	2	3	6
,,	,,	53	,,	24	,,	5½	,,	,,	3	11	0 to ,,	3	11	6

The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

1,000 Pieces Grey Shirtings	40 in.	39 yds.	7 lbs.	Rs.	4	12 0
5,000 ,, ,, ,,	40 ,,	39 ,,	7 ,,	,,	4	11 6
500 ,, ,, ,,	40 ,,	39 ,,	7 ,,	,,	4	12 0
500 ,, ,, ,,	40 ,,	39 ,,	7½ ,,	,,	5	9 0
500 ,, ,, ,,	40 ,,	39 ,,	8½ ,,	,,	5	8 0
500 ,, ,, ,,	40 ,,	39 ,,	8½ ,,	,,	5	9 6
250 ,, ,, ,,	50 ,,	39 ,,	9 ,,	,,	6	5 0
750 ,, ,, ,,	40 ,,	36 ,,	5½ ,,	,,	4	2 9
1,500 ,, ,, Madapollams	32 ,,	24 ,,	3½ ,,	,,	2	7 0
900 ,, ,, T. Cloths	32 ,,	24 ,,	7 ,,	,,	4	9 0
500 ,, Bleached Mulls (GE)	44 ,,	20 ,,		,,	2	10 3
120 ,, Orange Cambrics	24 ,,	28 ,,		,,	2	15 3
163 ,, ,, Mull	40 ,,	20 ,,		,,	1	15 3
250 ,, Turkey Red Prints	24 ,,	28 ,,		,,	5	7 0

COTTON

The market dull, with prices declining. Our closing figures are as follows :—

Old Dhollera and Bhownuggur	Rs. 2 4 to Rs. 2 10	
,, Compta	,, 210 ,,	215
,, Dharwar Sawginned	,, 220 ,,	232
,, Oomrawuttee	,, 218 ,,	223
New ,, ,,	,, 225 ,,	228
,, Akote	,, 235 ,,	236
,, Hinguughaut	,, 205 ,,	206

The following purchases are reported :—

250 candies New Oomrawuttee (25th Mar.) at Rs. 225 per candy.
100 ,, ,, Broach M. G. (,, ,,) ,, ,, 250 ,,
50 ,, Ol Compta ,, ,, 212 ,,

YARNS.

7,500 lbs. Mule	No. 50	9¾ as. per lb.
15,000 ,, ,,	,, 40	11¾ ,, ,,
9,000 ,, ,,	,, 40	11¾ ,, ,,
5,100 ,, ,,	,, 40	11¾ ,, ,,
3,000 ,, Water	,, 20	9¾ ,, ,,

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 2nd November 1872.

Open 389½ Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	31,021	0	0
Merchandize	28,763	0	0
Earth Trains	0	0	0
Electric Telegraph	540	0	0
Total Rs.	60,324	0	0
Corresponding week in October 1871. Open 326½ Miles.			
Coaching	43,558	0	0
Merchandize	51,616	0	0
Electric Telegraph	463	0	0
Total Rs.	95,637	0	0
Decrease	35,313	0	0

CALCUTTA.—2ND NOVEMBER.

The following transactions were reported :—

—In Government Securities :—

4 per cents., a large amount, at Rs. 101-4, and small sums at Rs. 101-6 to 101-8.

4½ per cents. of 1872, trifling amounts at Rs. 103-6, and small pieces at Rs. 103-8.

In shares :—

Bank of Bengal shares, a good number, by different parties, at Rs. 1,420.

East Indian Railway Stock at Rs. 260 per £20.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—6TH NOVEMBER.

London	Cotton, Cases, Seeds	No ship.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 10s. p. t. nominal.
	Wooden Ships	£2 10s. p. t. nominal.
	Myrabolns & Coir bdls	£1 15s. nominal.
	Seeds	£1 15s. nominal.
Havre	Cotton, Coffee	No ship.
Overland Steamers	Venice	£2 15s.
	Trieste	£3.
	Liverpool	£3 2s. 6d. to £3 5s.
	Havre	£3 2s. 6d. to £3 5s.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 10s. to £2 12s. 6d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 5 per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4½ per bale nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 5 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 18 and Calcutta Port charges.
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

ARRIVAL.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
6	Travancore (s),	Eastley	Hongkong, Oct. 17.
	Isabel Croom	Auld	Calcutta, Sept. 25.
	Peru	Barbean	Chittagong, Sept. 14.

DEPARTURE.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
6	Mula (s)	Hanna	Veraval.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Geelong, to Aden and Suez.

Steamer Corus, to Cutch.

Brig Sullamutty, to Pondicherry.

DAILY IMPORTS.—6TH NOVEMBER.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Riga (s), 6 packages iron buckets, Rustomjee Scrabjee & Co.

FROM LONDON.

Walamo (s), 2 cases oilmanstores, Aldridge, Salmon & Co.

Sam Mendal, 5 cases old tom, Payne & Co.

The Tweed, 31 cases sherry, and 13 cases port, Cutler Palmer & Co.

Gitana, 13 cases confectionery, the London A. and A. Company.

Ganges (s), 21 cases porter, Manockjee Burjorjee ; 1,900 plates spelter, Campbell Mitchell & Co.

Tiverton, 3 cases stationery, Aldridge Salmon & Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Vesta (s), 8 cases marble toys, Eabhoy Tyeball.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Glenelusc, 100 cases brandy, Eduljee Rustomjee Mody & Co.

FROM ALEXANDRIA.

Mirzapore (s), 10 cases hock, E. Seguer.

DAILY EXPORTS.—6TH NOVEMBER.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Tiverton, 56 bales goat hairs, 50 bales hemp ropes, and 50 bales gunny rags, Mooljee Heerjee ; 50 bales wool, Bhugwandass Bhawnbhoy.

Riga (s), 10 chests M. opium, Owen and Okell ; 12 packages skins, H. M. E. Kerwany and A. A. Cashany : 28 packages skins, H. M. E. Small ; 533 bags linseed, and 100 bales cotton, Grendon Tippet & Co. ; 32 bales cotton, Sewlall Motilall ; 27 bales cotton, Goculdass Dewjee.

Surat (s), 31 bales cotton, Luckmechund Nursey ; 46 bales cotton, Somchund Mitha ; 50 bales wool, Goolamhusson Fazul & Co. ; 10 cases mother o' pearl shells, Stearns, Hobart & Co.

Geelong (s), 588 bags wheat, S. Tyebjee & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Surat (s), 409 bags linseed, Currimbhoy Heerjee ; 48 bundles hides, Ladhek Dattoo ; 11 chests gum, Jewraz Lukmechund ; 15 bales hides, Sharaff Sallimahomed & Co.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Vesta (s), 2 casks cocoanut oil, Syed Hasson.

FOR TRIESTE.

Vesta (s), 25 bales cotton, Hamed Noor Mahomed ; 100 bales cotton, E. Spinner & Co. ; 3 bales hides, Ralli Brothers.

FOR ODESSA.

Vesta (s), 50 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 6.

Mallandaine, Lieutenant, 106th Regiment, on medical certificate, from Nowgong.

Scovell, Major, 26th Regiment, on leave, from Dinapore.

Maitland, Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, Indian Medical Department, on leave, from Poona.

Townsend, Captain, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Ahmedabad.

Prince, 2nd class Apothecary, 2nd Battalion the Royal Regt., to appear before a medical board, from Ramekhat.

St ong, Assistant Surgeon, 32nd Regiment M. N. I., to appear before a medical board, from Hoshungabad.

O'Flaherty, Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, Medical Staff, on duty, from Poona.

Orr, Colonel, Madras Staff Corps, on duty, from Secundrabad.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 6.

Walker, Colonel, Royal Engineers, on duty, to Dehra Doon.

Owen, Sub-Lieutenant, 3rd Hussars, to join, to Poona.

Carr, Conductor, Commissariat Department, Bengal, to join, to Allahabad.

Bushe, Conductor, Bengal Stud Department, to join, to Saharunpore.

Money, Sub-Lieutenant, 1-14th Regiment, on duty, to Bareilly.

Spens, Sub-Lieutenant, 86th Regiment, on duty, to Benares.

Hornby, Major, Madras Staff Corps, from leave, to Kamptee.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, 25th October.

Intimation has been received from the Horse Guards, that Capt. L. H. S. James, recently promoted from the 22nd Brig., has been posted as a Supy. Officer, late 23rd Brig., placed under orders for India.

Surg. Maj. J. Frett, M. D., from 35th Regt. N. I., Offg. Gar. Surgn., Bellary, to Gar. Surg., Bellary, with effect from 8th Aug. 1872, vice Surg. Maj. Harper, retired.

Surg. B. T. Suffrein, from attached 35th Regt. N. I., to 35th Regt. N. I.

The following orders are confirmed :—

By the Officer Commanding 48th Foot, appointing Lt. T. C. Hood to act as Interpreter to the Regt. from 1st Aug. 1872, vice Capt. Rawlins, relieved.

12th July 1872.—By the Officer Commanding 76th Foot, appointing Lt. A. A. Weigall to officiate as Adjt., with retrospective effect from 18th June 1872, without prejudice to his duties as Interpreter, vice Lt.-Cookson, on sick certificate.

(N. B.—The above Regtl. Order is in substitution of that published in G. O. C. C., 22nd July 1872, page 250.)

17th October 1872.—By the Officer Commanding Centre District, appointing Col. G. Baldock, Staff Officer and Supt. of Details, Fort St. George, to officiate as Brig. Maj., Centre District, without prejudice to his own duties, during the extension of leave granted to Maj. T. Dyer, G. O. C. C. 12th Sept. 1872.

Royal Artillery.—Maj. S. Penny, 20th Brig., for three months, from 17th Oct. 1872—Wellington, sick certificate.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After-packet.
United Kingdom	Nov. 11	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 8	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	,, 15	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
China	,, 19	3 P.M.	No after packet.
Australia	,, 14	3 P.M.	
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	,, 25	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every Monday at 7 P.M.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 3 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 2 P.M.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6-30 P.M., or on Board (8 annas late fee) to 7 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1-30 P.M.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of Overland Mail Steamers from Bombay during the year 1872. The hour of the steamer's departure is 7 P.M. :—

Monday	Nov. 11	Monday	Dec. 10
,,	,, 18	,,	,, 17
,,	,, 25	,,	,, 24
,,	Dec. 3	,,	,, 31

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded "via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.

Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.

Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pie ; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies ; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies ; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is optional and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conforming to its conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

MAILS TO MAURITIUS.

In supersession of Postal Circular No. 11, dated 26th January 1872, and Erratum, dated 2nd February 1872, it is notified that the dates on which Regular and Supplemental Mails will be made up are as given below :—

The dates of departure from Bombay of the Supplemental Mails are in consonance with the Time Table of the Messageries Maritimes Company, but as sometimes the French Mail Steamers leave Aden for the Mauritius before the dates given in the Time Table, the Indian Postal Department will not be responsible for any delay which the correspondence forwarded by that portunity may sustain at Aden.

Regular Mails.	Supplemental Mails.
Monday ..... Nov. 25	Monday ..... Dec. 3
,, ... Dec. 23	,, ... ,, 31

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

The B.I.S. N. Co.'s Contract Steamers from Bombay to Kurrachee and Persian Gulf will leave as under :—

LEAVE BOMBAY FOR KURRACHEE.

Friday	Nov. 8	Friday	Dec. 6
,,	,, 22	,,	,, 20

LEAVE BOMBAY FOR PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Friday	Nov. 15	Friday	Dec. 13
,,	,, 19		

Registered and Ordinary Letters, as well as Books and Sample Packets and Parcels, can be posted up to 11 A.M., and late fee letters up to 12 noon on the day of departure of the Steamer, as above shown.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers :—

Subscription for One Year (*Post Free*)	Rs.	42	0 0
Half Year	ditto	24	0 0
Three Months	ditto	14	0 0
One Month	ditto	5	0 0
One Week	ditto	1	8 0

The above rates are for subscriptions paid *in advance*.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes* ; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports ; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India ; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, Military, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of address.

Subscription for One Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12.

Postage to England, Rs. 6-8 per annum.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum	Rs.	10	0 0
Per Copy	,,	0	4 0

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. TREACHER & Co.'s, or Messrs. D. S. KEMP & Co.'s, POONA, price 4 annas. Also, on Tuesday the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

NOTICE.

GENTLEMEN purposing to attend His Excellency the VICEROY'S LEVEE on FRIDAY, November 15th, are requested to put their addresses on the Cards they send to the Aide-de-Camp in Waiting at Government House, Parell.

J. P. E. JERVOISE, Captain,
A.D.C. in Waiting.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTH.

MOWLE—October 31st, at 54, Ekbalpore Road, Kidderpore, Calcutta the wife of Richard Mowle, Esq., of a daughter.

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1872.

IT will be seen from a telegram which we publish to-day that General Grant has been re-elected President of the United States, and that the Republican party has everywhere gained large majorities. The election of Mr. Greeley would have opened up an unknown future to the country, and the Americans have preferred the safe candidate.

"THE eyes of the world," says the *Indian Observer*, "are again fixed upon the Gaekwar "of Baroda." We were not aware of that important fact, and still less did we know that His Highness had taken "energetic steps to put "an end, once and for ever," to the injurious statements which have been published regarding him. The last statement of our Calcutta contemporary is evidently made ironically and is intended to call attention to the fact that His Highness has not taken any steps, energetic or otherwise, to clear himself of any statements which have been made regarding him. The public is naturally desirous to know how it happens that no mention has been made of the Gaekwar in connection with the coming visit of the Viceroy to Bombay ; that, so far as appearance goes, he is not to be present at this great gathering of Indian Princes. Is it that the Gaekwar has declined to come ? or that the Government of Bombay has not asked him ? or that His Excellency the Viceroy has refused to receive him ? As he is supposed not to be in high favour with Government, it is, surely, not likely that he would have been guilty of the impoliteness of refusing to come unless there was some very valid ground for his doing so. But after what is known of the state of the Gaekwar's dominions and the death of Bhow Scindiah, would the Government ask His Highness to come down to Bombay to meet the Viceroy ? We have been assured, on good authority, that there is no doubt as to how Bhow Scindiah met with his death ; and we have also been informed that the Acting British Resident at the Court of Baroda was informed on the morning of the day of how Scindiah's death, that that unfortunate ex-Minister was about to be secretly murdered in prison, and that, in consequence, he tried to see him, but was put off, with one excuse or another, until Bhow Scindiah was not only dead but buried. The rumour in Baroda was that he had been pressed to death by an instrument called the sikunja, and we should like to know whether the acting Resident took any steps to convince himself that this was not the case. The whole of that business is one regarding which both the Gaekwar and the Bombay Government ought to have taken some steps. If Bhow Scindiah did die a natural death, then the Gaekwar, instead of hurrying his body to the grave, ought surely to have been anxious to convince the British Resident that such had been the case. And if the Bombay Government is convinced that Bhow Scindiah was purposely put to death, it might well have allowed that fact to be published on its authority, or at least have given publicity to any facts which seemed to point to such a conclusion. If anything in connection with this affair has prevented the Government from asking the Gaekwar to come to Bombay on the occasion of the Viceroy's visit, we trust that some pointed public allusion will be made to the circumstance. Shortly before the death of Bhow Scindiah we had a glimpse of him in the prison at Baroda, but on visiting that retreat of dangerous hospitality, we were kept waiting some time at the gateway while the prisoners were being locked up in their cells. The Gaekwar afterwards apologised to us for this, stating that after Lord Mayo's death he did not know what might happen in his prison, and so he had given orders that whenever a Sahib visited it, the prisoners should be locked up. But at that time in Baroda Bhow Scindiah's doom was looked upon as sealed, and it was not expected that he would survive his two years' term of imprisonment. Such an expectation of course made the populace prepared to believe that he had been murdered whenever his death was announced ; but how was it that they came to entertain such a supposition ? They are no doubt pretty well versed in Baroda ways, and must have had reason for their expectation.

For many years past the subject of the organization of the Royal Artillery has occupied public attention, and the English newspapers have published numerous letters and suggestions upon the matter. These writings, however good, were not available as evidence upon which to found a new system, as they did not bear the stamp of authority from the fact of their being unauthenticated. Still the military world knew very well that most of the contributions were from the pens of men who are fully qualified to give an opinion. Thus the press forced the Secretary of State for War into an examination of the whole question, and out of that enquiry grew what is known as the Artillery Brigade Organization of 1859. The new organization has friends as well as foes, and those who condemned it urged very persistently that if a committee were formed with power to receive and record evidence that a valuable stock of information could be compiled which would guide the Government in forming an opinion upon the whole working of the new Brigade system. The present Government yielded to the pressure put upon them by the officers of Scientific Corps, and a Committee was appointed upon the 2nd of January 1872 to assist the Adjutant-General to examine witnesses. General Sir Richard Airey, G.C.B., was appointed President. With this officer were associated Brigadier-General Adye, C.B., R.A., Colonel Middleton, C.B., D.A.G.R.A., and Colonel Johnson, C.B., R.A. A better Board could not have been chosen, as all of the above officers are highly accomplished and educated men, and allowed to have large experience in matters of Artillery detail and necessary organization. But an extraordinary thing has occurred. This Committee were not allowed as a committee to express an opinion at all, and when their labours were over, the Adjutant-General of the Army, who was President, draws up a report from himself and reviews the evidence from two points of view. Firstly, he gives his own individual opinion, and then favours us with that of His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief.

Now we should have supposed that the more proper order of events would have been to have allowed the Committee to report upon the matter as a body. The evidence and the Adjutant-General's report is now published as a Blue Book by order of Parliament, and is very voluminous and runs through 100 pages of very small print. The evidence is headed, "Minutes of Evidence taken at the War Office "by a Committee on Artillery Organization ;" but in contradiction to this statement we are informed in an "Erratum," that "*No committee* "*was appointed*," but that the officers we have named above "were associated with him" (*i. e.*, the Adjutant-General) "to assist in the examination of the witnesses." We must say that this Blue Book issues from the Horse Guards in a most irregular fashion, and from the flourish of trumpets at the top of the title-page, viz., "Report of the Adjutant-General," we expected to see something more than a mere short essay of only three pages out of a thick official book which purports to be a "report" by a high military official upon a most important subject. The object of the Brigade system was to bring under the command of one officer a certain large portion of artillery, and to make this officer occupy a similar position to that which a Lieutenant-Colonel of a Regiment does. This officer then, being the head of the Artillery in a foreign station, would receive all communications, and forward on such to his subordinates, who were commanding batteries. This relieved the Home authorities very greatly, for under the old system each officer who held a detached command communicated direct with England ; and red-tape and enormous correspondence ensued, entailing the expense of a large office establishment at home The Brigade system appears in theory to meet many requirements ; but a well-informed witness, Major-General Warde, appears to think that the failure of it is in the mode of working the new system. The chief objection raised is that great delay occurs in the carriage of orders and in the transmission of official correspondence. Again it is put forward, and with apparently great force, that the new mode of effecting reliefs is most injurious. Formerly, when changes occurred, the reliefs took place by Companies or Batteries. The Commanding Officer did not move, and a large proportion of the force remained. The consequence was that the new comers were very speedily taught by old members of the garrison all important things connected with the fortress or district in which they were sent to do duty. At foreign stations this was a downright necessity, and has often prevented disaster. Under the new arrangements the whole of the old force walks out and the relieving force enter—officers and men knowing nothing of the place, its strong or its weak points, its general capabilities for defence or its resources as to provisions ; as General Ward very justly argues, "you "now sweep it clear of every soul, beginning with "the Commanding Officer and going down to "the youngest gunner, and you leave it to strangers who for months can know little or nothing whatever about it." We think this is a very powerful appeal against this part of the new system, and in India we are convinced the system will work fatally. A "local knowledge of "batteries, ranges, and magazines is essential," and that knowledge, the same witness tells us, "ought never to be absent even for "a single day." Batteries now are much scattered, and this is another objection raised against the present regime. The Brigade plan, however, has much to recommend it, for it secures an immediate supervision. An officer commanding on a foreign station can prevent an improper appointment. He knows the character and ability of those placed under his command, and on a death, a retirement, or in event of any casualty, he is the most competent person to select the new incumbent for a staff or other appointment. Under the old system the nomination came from home, and very unfortunate selections have occurred, from the fact that the home authorities made appointments in the dark. True they had the confidential report to judge by, and so pretty well knew the private and official character of all officers on foreign stations, but for special appointments certain qualifications are requisite ; and an officer who is well suited for the performance of one kind of duty might not be eligible to perform another. In this respect we approve of giving the Brigade Commander the power of appointment, always however subject to the confirmation of the higher authority.

In former days there was little distinction made between Field Artillery and Garrison Artillery ; now the men who are posted to the latter do not as a rule change into the Field Artillery. This has proved of real service, and is stated to be one of the best things ever accomplished, for Garrison Artillery become efficient by residence and by being rendered a permanent kind of service. In examining this portion of the evidence we notice that Field Artillery is far more popular with the officers than Garrison, and we observe that there is more *esprit de corps* than *esprit de brigade*. This, however, is said to be dying out, and that Brigades, who now form their own bands and so forth, have given up that feeling and do not feel so totally separated as they did when Brigades were first instituted. Colonel Domville, who a few years ago commanded the Artillery in this Presidency, has given some very valuable evidence on the Brigade system. We are very glad to notice that he has not overlooked the important question of the promotion of non-commissioned officers, the bone and sinew of this glorious service. Hitherto recommendation rolls were sent off long distances to officers who really knew nothing of the abilities or character of the men whose names were sent up to them for advancement. Colonel Domville would give a Colonel in command of Artillery the same power as is now vested in Colonels of a marching regiment, and allow them to promote their own non-commissioned officers. We cordially second this, for we are amongst those who think that the greater power and authority you place in a Commanding Officer's hands, the greater will be his success in command, and the more will he be loved and respected. Depriving a Commandant of the power of full reward and punishment has been one of the greatest mistakes of the military age in which we live. We shall refer again to this subject, but the mass of matter before us prevents us from doing more than briefly glancing to-day at a few topics which are of great interest to the Artillery Service. The evidence recorded goes into many matters of interest to the army, and it would be impossible in one notice to review them. We shall have some remarks to make in the course of a few days upon the Adjutant-General's clumsy report, which, while short and very inexhaustive, may still do good. With such immense materials before him, the whole subject might have been reviewed. He has left it to the Press to do so

RAILWAY LETTER BOXES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In reply to your correspondent "X. Y.," I beg to state that any one may post a newspaper at the reduced rate provided it is posted at the town at which it is published, and is folded so that the registered number is above the address.

2. Arrangements have lately been made by which newspapers may be posted at all railway stations letter boxes except those at Bombay and Poona, and the inscription on the railway station letter boxes will shortly be altered accordingly.—I have, &c.

JOHN MACFARLAN,
Officiating Post Master General.

Post Master General's Camp, 1st Nov.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION WANTED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Can you or any of your erudite readers inform me once for all, whether any representatives or heirs exist, at the present date, to the estates and titles of the several undermentioned noblemen of the British aristocracy, who lived respectively from the reign of George IV. to the year 184[illegible] A.D. viz. :—The Earl of Montgomery, Marquis of Lovisor, Earl of Curzon, Lord Saxondale, and Lord Harold Staunton.

I have a complete history regarding them, from their respective births to the terminations of their lives, but your correspondent's object of inquiry is this *vi-del-i-cet*, whether they have any relations, heirs or descendants at the present date.

As a constant subscriber to your esteemed journal, I would most humbly ask you the favour of giving publicity in your earliest issue to these few lines, which are of great importance to

5th Nov. F. V. E., History-lover.

BOMBAY.

PRESSURE on our space compels us to keep over several letters to the Editor.

THE RAO OF CUTCH.—We understand that the bungalow of Mr. Nowrojee Ardaseer Davur, Cumballa Hill Road, has been rented for H. H. the Rao of Cutch at Rs. 8,000 for the month.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—We learn that the Hon. Sir Charles Sargent, Acting Chief Justice, is to preside at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court, which commence on the 26th inst.

LANOWLEE.—A Dramatic Club has been started at Lanowlee, which gave its first performance on the 2nd inst. The "Idiot Witness" and a farce "Captain is not Amiss" were put upon the stage.

SUICIDE.—An inquest was held yesterday at the Morgue, Camatcepoors, on the body of one Jumalsha Fuckeer. The jury came to the conclusion that the man committed suicide by taking a poisonous dose of arsenic.

CHIEF OF LIMREE.—It is stated that "Durya Mehl," belonging to Mr. Dwarkadass Vussunjee, and situated at Malabar Hill, has been rented for the young Chief of Limree, in Rajcote, at a rent of Rs. 15,000 for the month!

A SALUTE of seventeen guns was fired from the Saluting Battery on the Esplanade at 3-30 P.M. yesterday on the departure of His Excellency the Governor from Government House, on a visit to the Sirdars of the Deccan at present in Bombay.

COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.—Mr. Woodward, Acting Second Magistrate, yesterday committed one Sonoo Visram for trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court, on a charge of stealing certain ornaments, the property of one Dew Sabajee.

A VAGRANT.—William Gibb, a European, was yesterday charged at the Girgaum Police Court with being a vagrant and wandering about without any visible means of subsistence. He was ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse attached to the House of Correction.

ASSAULT.—At the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, yesterday, Luxmon Balsett and Gunput Crushna were charged with assaulting a man named Heerjee Banchore. They were adjudged guilty and fined five rupees each. Out of the fine four rupees to go to the complainant.

HEAVY FINE.—Balla Babajee, a goldsmith, was charged before the Senior Magistrate on Tuesday with taking from a child, apparently fourteen years old, a small piece of gold chain, as a pawn, pledge, or security, for a sum of money lent. Prisoner admitted the offence and was fined Rs. 100.

THE ESPLANADE SALUTING BATTERY.—A new saluting battery, intended for use during the visit of the Viceroy and native Rajahs and Chiefs, was put up yesterday on the Esplanade at a short distance from the Bandstand, nearly facing the new Secretariat premises. It consists of seven 18-pounders, and was used for the first time yesterday afternoon.

ILLEGAL SALE OF LIQUOR, &c.—Charles Smith, a European, was yesterday charged before the Senior Magistrate with selling illicitly by retail brandy and two bottles of beer, without having obtained a licence from the Commissioner of Police. He was also charged with keeping a place of public resort and entertainment, without a license from the Police Commissioner. He was convicted and fined Rs. 50.

THE VICEROY'S ARRIVAL.—On Tuesday seventy-five men, six horses, and two carriages, belonging to H. H. the Jam of Nowanuggur, were landed at the Carnac Bunder. The men have been put up in a bungalow at Mahaluxmee. Forty-five armed followers, belonging to H. H. the Thakore of Bhownuggur, arrived here on the same day by the B. B. and C. I. Railway, and have taken up their residence temporarily in bungalow No. 2, Tardeo Road.

THE CHARGE OF CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST AGAINST THE CASHIER OF THE POST OFFICE.—The further hearing of the case in which Ramchunder Sudasew, cashier in the General Post Office, charged with criminal breach of trust and criminal misappropriation in respect of about Rs. 500, came on for hearing before Mr. Connon at the Fort Police Court yesterday. Mr. Hearn, Public Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution; Mr. Macfarlane defended the accused. Two more witnesses were examined and the magistrate again adjourned the case for further enquiry.

THE CHARGE AGAINST A NATIVE PHYSICIAN.—Krishnanund Gunnesh Shastree, a native physician, was again placed before Mr. Woodward, Acting Second Magistrate, on Tuesday, and charged with the theft of Government currency notes to the value of Rs. 6,000, the property of one Narayen Moreshwer. Mr. Lynch (Dallas and Lynch) appeared on behalf of the prosecution; Mr. Langley (Rimington, Hore, and Langley) for the defence. Three additional witnesses were examined, and the case was adjourned for further enquiry till the 13th instant.

THE PRINCES AND CHIEFS OF THE DECCAN.—His Highness Ramchunder Rao Appa Saheb, Chief of Jamkhundee, arrived at the Poona station yesterday morning, and will leave this morning for Bombay. The Maharajah of Kolapore is expected to arrive here on the 12th instant en route to Bombay. Each day almost witnesses the arrival here of one or more of the Chiefs of the Deccan on their way to Bombay to attend the grand durbar there in honour of the Viceroy's visit to this presidency. The great Deccan Sirdars seem ready to vie with each other in giving honor to the nobleman who so worthily represents our gracious Queen in India, and we feel sure that their loyalty will be highly appreciated by His Excellency the Viceroy now, as well as by the Empress of India when the tidings of it reach her ears.—*Deccan Herald*, Nov. 6.

SHIPPING ITEM.

THE S.S. MULA, 548 tons, Captain J. Hanna, sailed yesterday for Veraval with a general cargo and nine deck passengers for different ports.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER.		NOVEMBER.		LOW WATER.	
Time.	Height.			Time.	Height.
H. M.	Ft. In.			H. M.	Ft. In.
2 31 m	6 0	Thursday 7		9 33 m	1 10
3 36 a	2 6			9 57 a	5 1
4 4 a	4 4	Friday 8		10 51 m	1 9
5 7 a	1 11			10 55 a	4 2
5 50 m	4 2	Saturday..... 9		.....	.....
6 19 a	2 0			0 22 a	2 5
7 9 m	4 5	Sunday 10		0 27 m	3 5
7 55 a	2 11			1 44 a	3 11
8 14 m	4 9	Monday..... 11		1 57 m	3 2
9 1 a	4 2			2 42 a	5 3
9 0 m	5 1	Tuesday..... 12		2 58 m	3 8
9 52 a	5 4			3 16 a	6 3
9 44 m	5 2	Wednesday ... 13		3 49 m	4 2
10 34 a	6 1			4 7 a	6 11

Moon.—First Quarter, 8th, 8h. 41m. a.m.

ARRIVAL OF MR. AND MISS HELLER.

WE observe that Mr. and Miss Heller, the accomplished performers who surprised Bombay a short time ago, arrived by th P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Travancore from China yesterday. So there are other attractions in store for the great Viceregal week.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Travancore, 1,900 tons, Captain C. H. Eastley, arrived yesterday (from Hongkong 17th, Singapore 24th, Penang 26th October, Galle 3rd November) with a general cargo and the following passengers:—From Yokohama—Mr. C. Pasquali, Mr. and Mrs. King, thirteen Japanese and two children. From Hongkong—Mr. H. B. Gibbs, Mr. R. H. Pye, Mr. Guzlar and two servants, Mr. Moberly, Mr. Abdool Kadur, Mr. Metta, and one Eranee. From Singapore—Mr. Craigie and servant, two natives, Mr. Abdool Hussein, wife and girl, Mr. and Miss Heller and a European. From Galle—Mr. Marriott, Mr. Green, Mr. Chalk, Mr. Forman and servant, Mr. Combar, Mr. Noorbhoy Gangjee and servant, Mr. Sinclair, Mr. Baker, one lascar, Mr. Gyles, and Mr. Bradburn.

ARRIVAL OF THE NATIVE RAJAHS AND CHIEFS.

THE Nawab of Sucheen, with a body of followers, arrived yesterday afternoon at the Grant Road Station of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, in order to be present at the durbar to be held by the Viceroy on the 15th inst. The Chief of Jamkhundie, Dada Saheb of Meeraj, Bassoo Saheb, Balla Saheb, and Dajee Saheb, Deccan Chiefs, also arrived yesterday afternoon at the Byculla railway station in order to attend the durbar. Two sowars of Poona Horse were furnished at the respective stations as an escort to each of the Chiefs.

H. H. THE RAO OF KUTCH.

His Highness the Rao of Kutch is expected to arrive here this morning per steam-ship Emeu, which has been specially chartered for his use. The officer commanding the 19th Regiment N. I. has been directed to hold in readiness a complete company as a guard of honour, under the command of a European officer, to parade in full dress at the Apollo Bunder, with band and regimental colours, to receive His Highness on landing. A salute of seventeen guns will be fired from the saluting battery for His Highness on landing at the bunder.

H. H. THE RAJAH OF BHOWNUGGUR.

His Highness Tukhtsinghjee, the Rajah of Bhownuggur, is expected to arrive here at 5 o'clock this evening by a special train from Surat. His Highness will be received at the Grant Road Station by Government officials with due ceremony. A guard of honour will also attend in honour of the occasion.

THE BROACH MILLS COMPANY.

THE adjourned general meeting of the shareholders of the Broach Mills Company, Limited, was held at the office of Messrs. Forbes and Co., secretaries and treasurers, on Tuesday afternoon, for the transaction of the following business:—1. To receive the directors' report and statement of accounts up to 30th June 1872; 2. to appoint two directors in place of those who retire by rotation; and 3, to appoint auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration. The Hon. Mr. Forbes occupied the chair. Two solicitors of the High Court were in attendance at the meeting—Mr. Owen, as the company's solicitor, to advise the directors; and Mr. Shamrao Pandoorung as a shareholder. Mr. M. Walker, an engineer, was brought to the meeting by shareholders to give his opinion on certain points, but he was not allowed to speak.

The Chairman said that at the request of one of the shareholders a statement of fuel had been prepared, but it had not been circulated among the shareholders yet. Although the shareholders could not congratulate themselves on the success of the past year, still there were good hopes for the future, and there was no use of squabbling. The directors were anxious to make the concern satisfactory to all.

Mr. Heerjeebhoy Shroff explained in Guzerathee the purport of the above.

Mr. Framjee Bottlebhoy—I have one question to ask the directors, secretaries and treasurers, and I hope they will give me and the shareholders a satisfactory reply to it. In a letter dated the 25th October 1872, and addressed to Mr. Limjee Jamsetjee Bottlebhoy, the secretaries and treasurers admit that 68,826 lbs. of twist was the balance in the hands of the company on the 30th June 1871, add to this 575,010 lbs. produced by the company in the year under report, making up a total of 643,836 lbs; on the other side 605,590 lbs. of twist were sold in the year by the company, add to this 17,709 lbs. in stock—both these items make up the total of 623,090 lbs., which amount, if deducted from 643,836 lbs., leaves a deficiency of 20,746 lbs. The secretaries have also stated that "a thoroughly careful stock-taking has taken place since the last meeting, and it has been ascertained that the actual stock of yarn in hand on the 30th June last was 6,960 lbs. in excess of what was entered by the late manager." Giving credit to the company for 6,900 lbs. as per that letter, still it leaves a deficiency of 13,846 lbs.; and now I ask the directors how they would account for the deficiency?

The Chairman—I think that in a letter which we addressed to Mr. Limjee we have answered your question. We find two and a quarter per cent. for waste.

Mr. Framjee Bottlebhoy—It is not the practice to deduct hard waste.

The Chairman—I tell you what has been the practice.

Mr. Framjee—Still it leaves a deficiency of 13,000 lbs. At the end of the year when the account is submitted hard waste is deducted. There is an actual deficit of 13,000 lbs.

Mr. Nusserwanjee Byramjee—The meeting was held at this very place about two months ago, but nothing was stated about the loss of about 7,000 lbs. of yarn. We now learn of the deficiency for the first time.

Mr. M. Walker, the engineer who appeared on behalf of several shareholders and who was a shareholder, got up and was going to address the meeting, when

Mr. Heerjeebhoy Shroff said—You cannot speak.

The Chairman thought that by the articles of association Mr. Walker was not entitled to speak.

Mr. Shamrao Pandoorung—Will you refer to the articles of association? I know that he is not entitled to vote, but he is not prohibited from speaking, which he has the power to do by one of the clauses.

The Chairman—Mr. Walker is not a registered shareholder.

Mr. Walker—I am.

The Chairman—You only recently bought your shares, then.

Mr. Limjee—We have got a receipt that he is a shareholder.

Mr. Nusserwanjee—I am sure that the hon. chairman will not prevent Mr. Walker from speaking. He is a professional gentleman, and his advice will be valuable, not only to the shareholders but to the directors.

Mr. Framjee Bottlebhoy—Mr. Walker is a professional gentleman, and we have brought him here to learn how these mills are managed.

A Shareholder—Let a proposition be put to the meeting in due form.

The Chairman—It is objectionable.

Mr. Nusserwanjee—I cannot understand why the chairman and the board of directors throw such obstacles in the way of Mr. Walker speaking. It is for the interest of the company that Mr. Walker has been brought here to-day, and with no other motives.

Mr. Limjee Bottlebhoy—I beg to propose that Mr. Walker be allowed to speak.

The Chairman—We must proceed with the business before us. You should have given us a notice of your resolution, and I cannot receive your proposition.

Mr. Framjee—The reply given to my question by the chairman is not satisfactory. It is necessary to ascertain where the 13,000 lbs. of yarn have gone. Am I to understand that the deficiency is left unaccounted for?

The Chairman—I have nothing more to say.

Mr. Limjee Jamsetjee Bottlebhoy then proposed, "That the accounts of the directors for the year ending 30th June 1872 do stand over at present; and Messrs. Damodhurdas Tapidas, Motiram Bhughoobhoy, Kaikhushroo Muncherjee Heeramanockna, Limjee Jamsetjee Bottlebhoy, and Ardaseer Ookerjee, be appointed in conjunction with the directors to examine the present condition and past management of the affairs of the company, and to report in detail thereon to the shareholders at a general meeting within two calendar months from this day."

Mr. Nusserwanjee Byramjee seconded the proposition. He said he had been a shareholder of the company for the last twelve years. The concern was for several years under native management, but in order to increase its efficiency it was transferred to the highly respectable firm of Messrs. Forbes and Co. (Applause.) He was now sorry to observe that it had not been so efficiently managed as he expected. It was therefore for the common interest of all concerned that the affairs of the company should be calmly and dispassionately discussed. The answers given to several important questions put to the chairman by Mr. Framjee Jamsetjee Bottlebhoy had been by no means satisfactory. There was no actual deficiency in the quantity of yarn and cotton, which, if put together, would come to a large round sum of about Rs. 60,000, which he must now consider a dead loss to the company. In yarn alone there was a deficiency of 13,000 lbs., and in cotton he dared say he could show a deficiency of about 95,000 lbs. of the estimated value of Rs. 55,000. In face of so many discrepancies in the accounts and such heavy deficiencies pointed out, he did not think the directors would press the adoption of the accounts. After some slight discussion, Mr. Limjee's proposition was carried unanimously.

A proposition was put before the meeting whether the gentlemen of the press should report the proceedings or not, and it was unanimously resolved that they should be allowed to remain.

After a vote of thanks to the chairman, the meeting terminated at about 7-30 p.m.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—Opinions of the Press.—"Those who have not yet tried Maravilla will do well to do so."—*Morning Post.* "It may justly be called the perfection of prepared Cocoa."—*British Medical Journal.*

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The *Globe* says, "Taylor Brothers Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Invalids and Dyspeptics, we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage."

HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by TAYLOR BROTHERS under the ablest homœopathic advice aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma, and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE, made in one minute without boiling. The above articles are prepared exclusively by Taylor Brothers, the largest manufacturers in Europe, and sold in tin-lined packets only, by Storekeepers and others all over the world. Steam Mills, Brick Lane, London. Export Chico Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

GREAT DEMONSTRATION OF RATE-PAYERS AGAINST THE NEW MUNICIPAL BILL.

As we stated yesterday, a larger assemblage of the native inhabitants has seldom been seen in Bombay than that which met on Tuesday evening last at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, in order to protest against the new Municipal Bill Long before the hour appointed for the meeting, all the space available in the large hall and gallery of the Institute, and even the staircases, were crowded to excess. Previous to the assembling of this vast crowd of citizens, a demonstration was got up by a few persons, who came to the Institute from the direction of the Fort, with drums beating and banners flying in honour of the occasion. We said yesterday that this demonstration, or the attempt at one, was a failure, for beyond the standard-bearers and the drum-beaters, barely half a dozen men accompanied the procession. We are informed, however, that "many persons, who walked in the procession, were left behind owing to the musicians walking fast." This was probably the case, for we are assured that the members of the Fort procession brought with them a letter addressed to the chairman from about 100 respectable residents of the Fort, which was afterwards read to the meeting and is given below. Three other processions from the Chuckla, the Market, and Bhooleshwur respectively—each attended by its full complement of standard-bearers, placard-bearers, and drum-beaters, and having a much larger number of persons among its ranks—marched in perfect order to the Institute about the time the proceedings of the meeting commenced. Within and without the Institute, a spirit of animation, almost amounting to enthusiasm, pervaded all classes of the native community. Inside the building, the vast crowd that kept increasing every moment was a sight worth looking upon. In the gallery one long line of spectators could be seen stretching from one end to the other over the heads of another line in front, until the last row almost reached the ceiling. The crowding in the hall was equally great, and no space could be found for many native gentlemen of influence and position who attended the meeting, until the plan was adopted of accommodating them on the platform, which had been reserved for the chairman and others who were to address the meeting. At first there was necessarily a great hum of voices which made it a matter of doubt whether the speakers could be distinctly heard by all; but such a doubt was dissipated by the orderly conduct and silence of the vast assemblage as soon as Mr. A. J. Macdonald, president of the rate-payers' committee, was called to the chair.

Mr. Lidbetter, the honorary secretary of the rate-payers' committee, read the notice convening the meeting.

The Chairman said the rate-payers' committee, after great deliberation, had come to the conclusion that the new Municipal Bill, as passed at its third reading, was very objectionable and not fitted for the wants of the inhabitants of Bombay. Other public bodies as well as the ratepayers' committee had presented memorials against the bill to the Legislative Council, but the result shewed that they had not succeeded, except to a limited degree, in getting their wants attended to. The speakers who were to follow him would state the objections to the bill in detail. Certainly the principle of representation had not been adopted in the bill except to a slight degree. It had not been adopted to such an extent as they had a right to expect. The ratepayers' committee had, therefore, resolved to consult the inhabitants as to the proper course to be adopted against the bill. (Hear, hear.) They had drawn up a memorial which the honorary secretary would read, and resolutions would be proposed to adopt the memorial and to appoint a committee with authority to present the memorial to the Viceroy. (Loud applause.)

Mr. Lidbetter read the memorial (published by us yesterday), the conclusion of the reading of which was followed by deafening applause.

Mr. Mooljee Thackersey then read a Gujeratee translation of the memorial, in order, as the chairman remarked, that it might be thoroughly understood.

Mr. Kassinath Trimbuck Telang, barrister-at-law, said—Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—The first resolution which you are to be asked to adopt this evening has been placed in my hands. It runs as follows:—"That in the opinion of this meeting, the new Municipal Bill No. 3 of 1872 is very objectionable and quite unsuited to the requirements of the public." In moving this resolution, I wish to make a few observations on the position which it enunciates. The great change introduced by the Municipal Bill No. 3 of 1872 is the concession to the inhabitants of this city of the privilege of electing their own representatives to be members of the Municipal Corporation. Now it must be admitted that since the first introduction of the bill, a number of changes have been made in the sections referring to that subject, called the constitutional sections, which are calculated to make them more satisfactory than they were in the first draft. But many persons believe—and I agree with them—that those sections are still not as satisfactory as they might have been. The number of persons who will get the franchise, if this bill becomes law, is not more than four thousand, out of a population which by the last census is over six lakhs. Now, I need scarcely say that the proportion which that number four thousand bears to the total number of the inhabitants of the city is exceedingly insignificant. (Hear, hear.) But that is not the only objection. The provisions of the Bill are not to be complained of only on the ground of the small number of persons to whom they give the franchise, but also on the ground of the quality of those persons. The bill provides that the privilege of election shall belong to those who pay a sum of Rs. 50 towards the Municipal revenues, but only in respect of the house rate, the lighting rate, and the police rate. Now, in the consideration of this question, we must, for a moment, leave out of view the house rate. It is clear that it is not everybody who can have a house of his own, and there are undeniably very many persons who, on other considerations, should possess the franchise who yet may be tenants under others. Now by reason of the large amount fixed by the Bill as qualifying for the franchise, many such deserving persons will be excluded. I know a good many persons, and some I see here, whom the whole of this meeting will admit to be worthy of the franchise, who yet will not have it if this Bill becomes law. Furthermore, after these gentlemen are elected to the Corporation and the Town Council is appointed as provided for, these Town Councillors are made amenable to the provisions of the Penal Code. It is enacted that Town Councillors shall be public servants within the meaning of the provisions of the Code. It has been pointed out in the memorial that this is an objectionable section. The hon. gentleman who has conducted the bill through the Bombay Council, in referring to this objection, characterized it as absurd. "It is absurd," he said, "to claim for Town Councillors a freedom from those provisions of the Penal Code when the highest functionaries of the land are amenable to them." Now, I think, that that comparison is fallacious, and the conclusion, therefore, which is based upon it, must fall to the ground. The highest functionaries of whom Mr. Tucker spoke are paid, and paid handsomely, for their services. They are servants of the public, and the public is entitled to have them dealt with according to the provisions of the Penal Code, if occasion arises. On the other hand, the Town Councillors, even if they attend at every one of the meetings in a year prescribed by the new bill, cannot, I believe, get much more than Rs. 1,500 a year. Now, if their services are really to be not worth more than that, I think they will not be fit for their positions. We must, therefore, take it that their appointments will be honorary, and, if so, it is clearly not fair to expect from them the *same* absence of negligence and the same diligence which may be expected from paid servants. (Hear, hear.) They must not be asked to do their duties with the terror of the Penal Law hanging like a sword over their heads. Besides under this bill, what is the duty of the Town Councillors may very often become a matter of opinion for each individual. And Government, with extreme views respecting some of the objects which the Municipality is bound or authorised to do under this Bill, may think that a duty of the Town Councillors which they may not think it necessary to do. (Hear, hear.) Furthermore, there is the clause which was described in the Select Committee of the Council, and elsewhere afterwards, as the "bludgeon clause." If the Municipality does not do its duty, Government can come in under that clause and have the duty performed at its own expense, and then recoup itself for such expense from the municipal funds. Why, then, is the clause required which makes the Town Councillors public servants under the Penal Code? It cannot be said that the Municipality will not do its duty unless the clause is law, for Government can make it perform its duty. And having referred incidentally to the "bludgeon clause," I will say a few words about the clause itself. Some little time since, it is well known, Government made the Municipal Commissioner, their own nominee, hand over to them some moneys from the municipal fund for the payment of the Bombay Police. At that time that act of Government was protested against both by the Bench of Justices and by the public through the press. But it seems now Government is not satisfied with that. They want to have the justification of law for such conduct as that. I certainly think that Government ought not even to wish to interfere thus in the internal economy of the Municipality. (Hear, hear.) There are a number of other objectionable sections in this bill, such as those giving very extensive powers to the Municipal Commissioner of entering houses, &c. We know now how an over-energetic Municipal Commissioner may use such extensive powers. And it is simply blinding our eyes to the lessons which the past history of our Municipality ought to have taught us to confer such powers on any one man. (Applause.) But the speakers who will follow me will speak of some of these objectionable clauses. I have referred to some of those which are fundamental, and which are quite unsatisfactory as at present passed. I think they will sufficiently show in what way the bill is objectionable. And I will, therefore, conclude by reading again the resolution which I propose. (Continued applause.)

Mr. Kaikhosroo N. Kabrajee said—Sir, I beg to second the proposition just moved by my friend Mr. Kassinath. After the very clear and lucid remarks with which he has explained to the meeting some of the objections urged against the new Municipal measure, it would not have been necessary for me to detain the meeting with any further remarks, had we met here to-day under ordinary circumstances. But the circumstances, Sir, under which we have met are of such an extraordinary nature, the necessity of calling us here together has been so great and so urgent—(hear, hear)—the call of duty that has brought us here has been so imperative—(hear, hear)—the example set against our faces of thrusting upon us a legislative enactment by mute force is so very unprecedented—(hear, hear)—that I feel myself compelled to give vent to my feelings, and to the feelings, I hope, of this meeting—feelings shared in by all in and out of Council—feelings shared in alike by the press and public of Bombay, by all classes of the community in all parts of the town. These feelings, Sir, are of dissatisfaction and disappointment, of anguish and despair, at the gross injustice done by the legislature to this great city. (Hear, hear.) We have just spent, Sir, the Dewallee holidays. We have passed through the rejoicings and festivities, and we expect more festivities and rejoicings during the approaching State visit of that noble lord who holds the position of Viceroy of India. But in the midst of this mirth and joy, there is a shadow of gloom pervading all classes of the community. Our pleasure and our delight is not so unalloyed as we could have wished. I do not mean to say that this is all owing to the Municipal Bill. There is distress and poverty in the land, distress pervading all classes, distress in the trading classes, distress in the labouring classes; and in these distressing times it was expected that Government would alleviate our sufferings by doing us justice, and would delight and satisfy us by giving us our just rights. (Applause.) But, Sir, it has not done so. Our distress has been added to by those above us, and the bill we have come here to complain against has been pressed upon us only to inflict greater hardships. We must all join in bidding our Viceroy a cordial welcome with hearts full of joy and sincere loyalty—(hear, hear)—and it is said, Sir, that in welcoming him to our city we must show a very smooth surface, unruffled by the rocks and shoals which, we fear, we are running against. Sir, we shall be happy to make such an outward show if we can. It is our duty to avoid all unpleasantness during the coming pleasant event. But the injustice we are complaining against is so great, that we cannot altogether conceal our feelings; and since it is so, let it be said so. Let the Viceroy be made aware of the state of public feeling in Bombay. (Interruption by somebody calling out "Rama.") It is the opinion of some, and amongst them are friends whom I have always held in respect, that we should rest satisfied with the little we have got; that certain concessions are made in this bill, and since the Government is pleased to grant these concessions and to pass this bill as suited to us, we must rest content and be happy. I am sorry to say that I differ from this view of the matter, and this large meeting is the best test to show that this opinion is differed from by many; and the humble demur I have put in finds general acceptance. (Applause.) It is true some concessions are made to us, but they are not half of what we wanted. What is granted is such that it would end in failure. (Applause.) If we are thus denied what we desired, I think it is our duty to go further and to appeal to higher authorities. We have strenuously endeavoured to obtain what we considered to be our rights; and if we are denied them everywhere, then only we can accept this little that is given to us by force. The Bombay Government would force us to accept this bill, but let us see if the Government of India will also subject us to it by force. We owe it to ourselves to show by our appealing to higher authorities that we are not willing to receive this bill. The Viceroy may not use similar force upon us—we hope he will not, knowing that the whole city has joined in this movement, and knowing that the petition is from a large and influential public meeting like this. It is possible the Viceroy may take a favourable view of our case. There is some chance for it, and let us try that chance rather than quietly submit. If we are not to stultify our former proceedings, if we are not to accept defeat, and if we are not to show that we are up to this moment in the wrong, if, on the other hand, we are to justify our past efforts, if we are to show that we are able to assert and maintain our rights, then we must, even if we have no hope of success, or have only a faint ray of hope, we must, I say, memorialise the Viceroy to interfere on our behalf. (Applause.) The bill, Sir, has had a hard struggle in Council, and the hon. father of this bill—(laughter)—has had no easy task to go through. The Hon. Mr. Forbes has fought nobly against the bill. (Hear, hear.) He has proved himself to be the real friend of the people—(applause)—and he has verified the fame and renown of that old firm of Forbes's and of that venerable merchant whose statue adorns our Town Hall. (Loud applause.) With regard to the Hon. Mr. Munguldas, I may say that he has surpassed himself in the debate on the Municipal Bill. But with all this opposition, the bill has passed the Council, and it rests with us to go further against it. I cannot pass over some strictures of the Hon. Mr. Tucker as to the character of our meetings, and this is the time briefly to refer to them. During the debate several petitions were sent against the bill, and Mr. Tucker, while commenting on them, selected one out of them as alone representing public opinion. That passage in Mr. Tucker's speech is just put into my hands, and I beg to read it to the meeting. (Reads it.) Now, Sir, all that I can say is that we did not expect this of Mr. Tucker. (Loud applause.) The gentleman, with his civilian career and political experience extending over a long period, characterises this our large public movement as a mere party agitation. It is something most absurd, most astounding, to hear such a remark from him. (Applause). And what was the character of that particular memorial which Mr. Tucker specially selected for commendation? It was a memorial adopted at a private meeting by some forty men—(hear, hear, and hisses)—men who I know, Sir, were once the thick and thin supporters of the Municipal Commissioner during the former regime. (Cries of order, order.) These men called a private meeting, invited their friends to attend that meeting, stopped all discussion, and passed only by forty votes a petition, some of the signatures to which were complained of as being obtained by objectionable means. (Cries of order, order.) This memorial was not even read in Council, but on the contrary, His Excellency the Governor caused to be read the protest sent against it by persons who had signed the memorial under false impressions. (Applause.) On the other hand, let us see how this movement of the rate-payers has been carried on, how publicly our meetings are held, what a large concourse of men is assembled on each occasion, how openly our petitions are discussed and commented upon, how lucidly they are framed, and how freely they are circulated among the inhabitants in the vernacular. Yet with all these known facts, when Mr. Tucker calls this to be a party agitation, it is most surprising, and I can only say let us leave them and apply to higher quarters. I am not going to enter at this late hour into any details of the new Municipal Bill. I have already occupied much of the time of the meeting; but there are one or two points in the constitutional clauses of the bill to which I beg leave to refer. Much has been said upon the very limited and narrow franchise bestowed upon the inhabitants of this city. It has been pointed out that only some four thousand inhabitants will have the right to vote at the election of members of the Corporation. Four thousand out of a population of six lacs is such a small number, that this bill has rather disfranchised the whole bulk of the community. These four thousand will comprise most of the richer or house-owning classes, and the other classes are denied their rights simply because they are not rich. (Hear, hear.) But, Sir, we have had enough of the tyranny of landlordism, if I may so call it. The rich have had their sway, and now the time has come for all classes of the inhabitants to have their rights granted them. There is no shame, Sir, to acknowledge that we are poor. (Hear, hear.) Poverty is no offence. (Applause.) Then why this punishment? I say, and I am proud to say, that I belong to the poor—I mean to the masses, the great mass of men that constitute the nation, the commons in whose hands are vested all the powers of the purse and the provisions of the ways and means in civilized countries. The rich, Sir, are not the only inhabitants of this city; and if the poor are as loyal to the Crown as the rich, why, I ask, are they denied the rights and privileges that are granted to the rich? (Applause.) The Hon. Mr. Tucker talks a good deal of caution and care in giving us representative institutions, but a very striking feature in connection with the matter is that power and authority to control the Commissioner are attempted to be given to that very party which has failed for these seven years in exercising them. During that period the affairs of the Municipality were entirely in the hands of Government. The Government was a responsible body which shirked this responsibility, and evaded and neglected their duties and obligations to the city. And yet Mr. Tucker seeks to place the same power into the hands of the same body. (Applause.) There is only one other remark which I should like to offer, that relates to the fiscal arrangements of this bill. I allude to the taxation authorised in this measure. It is acknowledged by all that the distribution of taxes in the new Municipal Bill is not at all equal. But the most objectionable taxes of all are those that fall on the necessaries of life. (Applause.) There is distress widespread in the city. We find everywhere traces of poverty, which has actually turned men into beasts. (Oh, oh.) There are labourers and cartmen who have disposed of their bullocks, and in their stead they drag their carts on their own shoulders. That the food, the support, the mainstay of life of these poor men, whose miserable pittance is not sufficient to maintain them, is taxed by this bill, is something which I cannot but characterise as extremely barbarous. (Loud applause.) The trade of Bombay has fortunately escaped taxation, but this is only effected through the medium of the Government of India. This tax on trade is given up; but I think, Sir, it is extremely dangerous that the interests of the inhabitants of Bombay should remain in the hands of men who are ready to set at nought the sound maxims of political economy, and to tax that trade and commerce to which Bombay owes its rise and high position, a tax which would perhaps bring down this great and flourishing city to the level of Surat and other places that have been ruined. (Continued applause.)

The proposition of Mr. Kassinath T. Telang was then put to the vote.

Chairman—Those who are in favour of the proposition will kindly raise their hands.

Voices in the gallery—All, all, all are in favour!

Chairman—Those who are against the proposition—

Several voices—None, none. No one is against!

The proposition was declared to be passed unanimously amidst much applause and enthusiasm.

Mr. Hormusjee Dadabhoy said—Sir, I have been requested to move the second resolution. It is as follows—"That the memorial now read be adopted and the rate-payers' committee be authorized to forward it to the Viceroy." Sir, this is neither the time nor the place for me to give a detailed statement of all the objections that could be urged against the new Municipal Bill and the grounds on which they could be sustained. But there is one point to which I should invite your attention. It is now agreed on all hands that under the regime of the first Commissioner there has been a gross—I might almost have said an indictable—maladministration of municipal revenue. (Hear, hear.) The Government resolution regarding the mode in which the income of the town was squandered by Mr. Crawford is the strongest, and perhaps the most conclusive, proof in support of what I have now to urge against the local Government. (Hear, hear.) I say, then, deliberately that the local Government failed to perform its duty to the Municipal Corporation and the ratepayers of Bombay in permitting its nominee to do unauthorized acts and to incur unauthorized expenditure after being made cognizant of the fact that the very able administration of the city revenue by Mr. Crawford was drifting it towards insolvency. The Bench of Justices prayed for an enquiry. That application was not granted at the *proper* time. When the climax of maladministration was reached, when another fifteen lacs of rupees were required to fill up the gap caused in the municipal funds by their nominee and servant, Government then stepped forward to do what they ought to have done long before. There was a species of connivance on the part of Government for some time at the irregularities of the Commissioner, therefore to put it in the mildest language, what has happened already might happen again. The Government might again be slow to perform its duty, might again tolerate or wink at official misconduct. These remarks have reference to what is called the "bludgeon clause" in the new Act. Does it lie in the mouth of any of the executive members of Council to say the new Corporation might be guilty of dereliction of duty, and that therefore such a clause is necessary? The hon. gentleman in charge of the bill calls it a life-preserving clause. Is it the Government or the Corporation that is entitled to ask for a guarantee (applause) under the circumstances of the case—the Government that demonstrably neglected its trust once, or the Corporation that has not committed a breach of its obligations as yet? (Applause.) Sir, I cannot understand the object of the introduction of that clause in this new Act. Either the framers of the Act have reasonable grounds to suppose that the new Corporation would evade performance of duties cast upon it by law, or they have not. If they have such grounds, why create such an entity at all? and if they have not any such apprehensions, why insert such a useless proviso? The course we are adopting is undoubtedly constitutional. I may here read for the information of those who may not be aware of the specific provision of law, in reference to the matter in hand, section 40 of the Indian Councils Act of 1861. (Reads it.) (Applause.)

Mr. Lidbetter, honorary secretary of the Ratepayers' Committee, seconded the proposition. He said he would not detain them long, but there were one or two remarks which he should like to make. It was as well to consider the condition of the municipality as it at present stood. At the present time Dr. Hewlett was in charge, but in the course of the last thirteen months it has had no less than five different heads, giving an average of about two months to each. (Hear, hear.) He thought that if they searched through the whole wide world, they would be unable to discover a parallel to such a state of affairs. First of all there was Mr. Crawford, who gave up the reins in

occurred at the battle of Friedland, where Victor, who was in command, permitted Lenormant, commanding the Artillery, to withdraw guns from the divisions and concentrate them in two great batteries under his own command. The result of the battle was mainly due to Lenormant's dispositions, and to the power shown by the batteries in not only shaking and demoralizing the enemy, but in changing front and repelling a cavalry attack. During these improvements in artillery tractics the arm grew naturally in importance. Its officers began to be regarded as almost on a footing with those of other arms, and received a specially scientific education. But their special education was all against the general progress of knowledge concerning artillery as a tactical arm, for there remained traces of the old jealousy between soldiers and clerks which formerly caused men of high social rank to thank God they could neither read nor write. The cavalry or infantry officer believed that the abstruse studies of the gunner rendered him little better than a bookworm, and the artilleryman spent his time rather in developing the power of the weapon and calculating the curvature of the shot's path, or the striking effect, than in studying systems of tactics. Though artillery officers were not inferior to their comrades of the Line in actual position, they were so in promotion, and they cultivated a feeling of exclusiveness, accumulating in their own hands all the management of manufactories and the science of fire-arms, and leaving to the Line all high commands except those in great fortresses or specially connected with artillery. The study of tactics was not cultivated in the artillery schools of England, and, in foreign countries, the artillery was classed with the non-combatants. So strong was the feeling of separative exclusiveness, that when the different arms began to be brought more nearly on a similar footing, the opposition was chiefly on the part of the Artillery and Engineers, the latter being always associated with the Artillery in whatever advantages or disadvantages attended the exclusiveness of the "Scientific Corps."

At this time the men in England were enlisted as "gunners and drivers"—that is to say, a gunner might at any time be turned into a driver of horses, and soldiers grown gray in the handling of heavy guns in a fortress were called upon to suffer the humiliation of learning to ride for the first time in their lives. The Horse Artillery only was then capable of manœuvring rapidly on a field of battle. The other batteries accompanied infantry at a foot's pace or a very slow trot. Under such circumstances, definite artillery tactics seemed to be impossible, and as Generals commanding Divisions were for the most part ignorant of the power of guns, there was little probability of advancement. The one watchful military Power in Europe—Prussia—took the step in 1851 of separating definitely the men of field and garrison artillery. England has followed slowly, step by step, and has now field and garrison brigades. The Crimean war, with its long siege of Sebastopol, brought the Artillery into great prominence. Later, in 1859, the rifled field gun was first used by the French against the Austrians, though with moderate effect, because the new ordnance was little understood. However, it was the dawning of a new era for artillery, and all nations began to increase the range and mobility of their guns—the English having for a long time the best gun, which, however, would have been comparatively useless, because a strange prejudice long prevented the adoption of means for carrying men enough actually with the piece to work it. The gunners had either to walk or mount on ammunition waggons heavier than the guns, drawn by fewer and inferior horses. In vain was the experience of the Alma appealed to, in vain was it pointed out that means for carrying a sufficient detachment had been adopted both by Austrians and Prussians. The answer was, "Field batteries are to be associated with Infantry, and we are not going to have them ape the manners of Horse Artillery." So strange is it, and yet so true, that every advancement in efficiency is delayed until some desperate prejudice or other has been subdued. It was only last year, and as a direct result of the Autumn Manœuvres, that the true position of guns—outside the general line of troops—was recognized; but this recognition, together with the introduction of axletree seats on the new iron carriages for the muzzle-loading field guns, has at last rendered possible in England such manœuvres as were executed by the Austrian Artillery in 1866, by the Prussian in 1870-71. When we add that the study of military history and tactics has been introduced into the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, the nursery of officers for the scientific corps, and that the Artillery is being brought day by day out of its exclusiveness, and placed in closer relation with the other arms, it will be seen that the time is coming to reap the fruits of many an uphill battle against general and wide-spread prejudices, and that to remain under the dominion of old tactical ideas when the conditions are all new and the opportunity for improvement favourable, would be to throw away such a chance as may not occur again for a long time, and then perhaps too late.

We have said that the Prussians as long ago as 1851 made a distinct separation between the men of garrison, or siege, and field artillery. But it would be an error to suppose that the Prussians have always and on every military subject been in advance of other nations. In the war of 1866 they were, as regarded the organization and use of artillery, inferior to the Austrians. In the first place, their obstructive party had succeeded in preventing the complete adoption of rifled guns, so that the army was provided partly with smooth bores and partly only with rifled pieces. The result was that the smooth bores were actually on some occasions sent out of action to the rear as worse than useless. The rifled guns often opened fire at ranges where their effect was very trifling, 3,000 to 4,000 yards. On the march the batteries were kept too near the rear of the column, and were unready to assist the infantry when it first laid hold of the enemy, and there was little or no comprehension of combined tactics as a whole. The Artillery carried its exclusiveness into the field, and its officers thought more of straight shooting than choice of positions. The prejudice—superstition it may be called—against risking the loss of guns prevailed to the exclusion of anything like real combined work; though, of the three arms, artillery is the one which can do nothing of itself. It prepares possibilities for the others and completes their work; and last, but not least, none of the Generals knew how artillery should be handled, while all its own officers were of inferior rank, and could not make their voices heard.

Hence, after 1866, the praise gained in the Danish war was lost amid a general chorus of criticism, and an era commenced "when it was a hardship to be an artilleryman" in Prussia. This was all the harder to be borne, because the Austrian artillery had distinguished itself most highly, and more than fulfilled the expectations of its admirers. While the Prussian batteries had been scattered and worked without definite leadership, the Austrian had manœuvred in masses which always seemed to be in the right place to check the development of the Prussian fire, as their artillery came into action fitfully and piecemeal. Instead of a timorous care not to lose guns, as was manifested on the Prussian side, the Austrian artillery fought with gallantry and intensity and sacrificed hundreds of guns to save the army from utter rout and demoralization at Königgratz. Nothing but such a sacrifice could have availed. It did avail to preserve an army strong enough to face the enemy once more before Vienna. Was it not better to lose the guns in a hard struggle on the field of battle, than as they were lost in the capitulations of Sedan and Metz?

The outburst of feeling against the Prussian artillery was the cause of its success in 1870, and its present reorganization. The organization of field artillery as an arm by itself was felt to have become necessary, and would probably have been carried out, whatever had happened in the war against the French. The officers also set themselves heart and soul to the study of tactics. It was understood that the infantry had won the battles of 1866, especially, though not entirely, because the Austrians rushed rashly forward, and broke themselves to pieces against the quick fire of the breechloaders. In any wars to come the enemy, too, would have a new armament, and there would be no winning without help of artillery. Captain May, in his prophetical work, the *Tactical Retrospect*, spoke scornfully of the work at Trautenau, where the Austrian artillery was never for a moment silent, and where the Prussians only brought a few batteries into hesitating action, losing at the rate of half a man per battery of the force and one-eighth of a horse. Excuses there were in plenty, but as he says, "Artillerists without tactical training and daring, who have merely a knowledge of technical gunnery, will always find excuses and make impossibilities." Of the artillery belonging to the First Army at Sadowa, he says that there was a splendid opportunity—not taken. "Certainly it was a very difficult task, but the leader of the artillery in such an army should be a General of the first class." For details of an admirable criticism we would refer our readers to Captain May's brilliant pages, ever fresh as they are and full of instruction. His main argument resulted in these words:—

"In the next war that side will obtain an unconditional tactical preponderance which best knows how to make use of its artillery, or rather that side which does not put off this practice till the moment when the war commences; in fact, the side whose artillery has had the best tactical training."

Prophetic words! Their truth was manifest, and found an echo in the voice of the French Emperor after Sedan. Yet, though the most glaring faults of the Prussian artillery were in course of correction when the French War broke out, and though it established the truth of the words just quoted, the mutual action of the three arms was not perfect in the first engagements of 1870. Infantry Generals still strove to win with infantry, and made tremendous sacrifices of their troops, only to prove how dependent is infantry upon the help of artillery. About the middle of August an order was issued by the highest authority enjoining upon the army that the attack was not to be delivered by infantry till the artillery had prepared it. And what has been the course adopted since the war? The field artillery has been largely increased, and separated from garrison artillery, and the guns of a *corps d'armée* are in future to be placed under the command of a General. Above all, for field artillery, technical studies are to be subordinated to tactical instruction, and that of the most practical character. To this point has artillery advanced since the days when the guns were dragged with toil to the field, worked by men who were treated as civilian mechanics, and when men and guns were left behind, together with, perhaps, a sigh of relief if the army retreated.

We are far from desiring to follow blindly every movement of the Prussians, and as to organization, there has never been so faulty an organization as that of excluding the artillery from the divisional commands in time of peace; but it must be conceded that experience gained in real war must be superior to results derived from theoretical argument. No nation has had so much experience of modern war as Prussia, while at the same time there are no cooler or closer thinkers than the Germans. Leaving for the moment the question of field and garrison artillery, whether to be separated or not, it becomes all thoughtful and sober-minded officers to ask themselves, was the artillery at the late manœuvres organized and handled according to the principles arrived at by these experienced and thinking Prussians? There is nothing absolutely new in these principles. They are only the development of old maxims enunciated by the great masters of war, and rendered at once more stringent and easier of execution by the improvement of modern weapons.

Napoleon I. said that when the engagement is opened the great secret of *la grande tactique* is to bring suddenly, unknown to the enemy, upon the most important points, an unexpected number of guns. Marshal Marmont, speaking in the same strain, asserts that the part played by artillery in war has daily acquired more importance, not only from its increase, but also on account of its great mobility, which permits of an almost unlimited combination of movements. But he adds that there are limits "to this mobility which enables us to assemble upon a given point a great number of guns." Captain May declares that "the concentrated action of great masses of artillery has become an axiom since the time of Napoleon." He advocates the separation of the batteries until the moment for their concentrated employment presents itself. He evidently supports the idea of concentrating fire on particular parts of the enemy rather than of concentrating guns. Laymann (edition of 1869) writes that for artillery fire to be of real use it must be concentrated on the most important point, and "for this reason the batteries must be kept together; that is the only possible way to insure their being at hand when wanted. Moreover the (artillery) division commander is in a much better position to judge which is the most important object to aim at than four separate battery commanders, one or other of whom is only too likely to yield to the temptation of replying to the fire of the enemy's artillery, though his infantry be at the moment, perhaps, the proper mark for his shells." Boguslawski mentions, as one of the great features of Prussian, as opposed to French artillery tactics, that the former "concentrate into masses and cannonade the enemy's position, preparing the way for the infantry, which follows." Prince Hohenlohe Ingelfingen is at great pains to prove the wisdom of keeping several batteries together, attaching them, therefore, to divisions rather than brigades, both for the easier transmission of orders and the better action of the artillery itself. "For reasons affecting the conduct of the cannonade, it is important to attach to the other troops several batteries in combined command, and to avoid the dispersion of single batteries to the several brigades." No doubt, there are reasons against concentrating the guns, and if it were possible to secure unity of action together with wide separation, as might easily be done in defence of harbours by heavy guns long established and connected by telegraphs, we should support this method. But a more important matter is to keep up a unity of command, and, therefore, definiteness of combined action, and this cannot be done if the batteries are widely scattered. There may be exceptions to the rule, and we could name some; but, generally, it appears best to concentrate a number of guns under one command to be wielded as a distinct tactical body and only broken up temporarily and by way of detachment for a special object. It is evident that this opinion has been arrived at by the highest Prussian authorities, for whereas formerly the artillery was separated from the rest of the corps organization in peace, the whole artillery in a district being commanded by a colonel, it is now made an integral part of the corps and commanded by a general, four batteries—half a regiment—being attached to each Infantry Division, and a whole regiment forming the Corps Artillery or Reserve as it would be called with us. Supposing even two batteries to be with the Cavalry Division, there will still remain seven batteries—that is, 42 guns—entirely unattached to any special body of infantry and quite free to manœuvre independently—in fact, just as independently as a Cavalry Division, except that it is always closely under the command of the Corps Commander. Mark the proportions 24 guns, kept as far as possible together, each Division; 42 or 48 (according as the Cavalry Division had taken one or two batteries away) for the Corps Artillery. Without interfering with the dispositions of either Division General, the Corps Commander could mass 48 guns on any position he chose. Moreover, without disturbing the intimate relations between the General commanding the whole artillery force and himself, without asking him to leave his staff for an instant, he would have to command those 48 guns—the same man who always commanded them in peace, who has trained them together, and is well known to all the officers commanding batteries—the man who is in fact the colonel of their regiment.

Contrast this organization with that of our armies at the Autumn Manœuvres. Each army corps had two Infantry Divisions and two Cavalry Brigades. Each Division had two batteries, each Cavalry Brigade one battery—total, six batteries, or 36 guns scattered partly in single batteries, partly in pairs, but never more than 12 guns together. Reserve, or Corps Artillery, as we prefer to call it, one battery for the whole of an army. So the General who has sent his two divisions into action has only under his hand for special purposes, without interfering with divisional commanders, a grand total of six guns. Evidently there was here no preparation for practising the art of handling artillery with definite tactical objects. The present result was that it was common to find single batteries wandering about promiscuously, or in action doing the best they could, but without being *en rapport* with the head-quarters staff even of divisions. How could they be when the officer commanding the divisional artillery was supposed to be with the General, who took him galloping over miles of battle-field, sometimes in advance of the infantry skirmishers? If the British system of tactics is to consist in leaving all arrangements without design to the last moment and then scrambling anyhow into battle, the chief Generals taking the command of divisions or brigades out of the hands of their proper chiefs, and pointing out an odd position here and there for a single battery, from which place it must not move, instead of ordering the commander of the artillery to execute a definite task, it will require all our national *sang froid* to keep us from reckless confusion and demoralization. A future historian will hardly write of us that "the artillery secret had been discovered." Let it not be supposed that such confusion is the result of the order given last year taking the guns out of immediate contact with the infantry. That was a simple necessity acted upon years ago by other nations, and English Generals would hardly say that the artillery is out of their hands because it is not close to the infantry. Why must the Generals be always with the infantry? Why virtually profess that that tactical handling of guns is as unconfortable now as it was in the 16th century? Why, indeed, unless it be that among all the comparatively young artillery Generals not one is known to command a district or a division at Aldershott? Woolwich certainly has its Artillery General, so that the valuable information which might be gleaned there by Infantry Generals about the handling of guns is denied to them, while the handling of the three arms in force is considered to be the natural position of the officer coming from the command of a battalion of infantry, a post where, least of all, has he had opportunities for seeing combined action of the three arms. Promoted artillery officer has, by his very duties, to watch the work of the other arms, and decide how best to support them. The commander of an infantry battalion has his observation fixed upon one locality only. Thus the artilleryman, unless he be a dunce, must have more knowledge of combined tactical action. In the early portion of this article we have pointed out how gradually the artillery has, in all countries, advanced to the position it now occupies. It is, therefore, quite natural that its officers should until lately have hardly expected commands. Moreover, in England there was, besides other difficulties, the general feeling that infantry and cavalry officers had purchased the right to command with hard cash. That right exists no longer. The prejudice, of course, remains, and will for some time after all argument on the subject has ceased. Will the fact remain, or shall we have opportunities of seeing soon the officers who have throughout their whole military lives, including their youth as cadets, had to learn the duties of infantry and cavalry as well as artillery, set at last to handle divisions in the field? When this time comes, it may be the turn of the English perhaps to discover even deeper artillery secrets than those vouchsafed to the Prussians, and we are much mistaken if we could not already point out the road to some of them.

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